

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Nos. 305 & 306.—Vol. XII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

DOUBLE NUMBER. [ONE SHILLING.]

### FRENCH REVOLUTION, FEBRUARY, 1848.

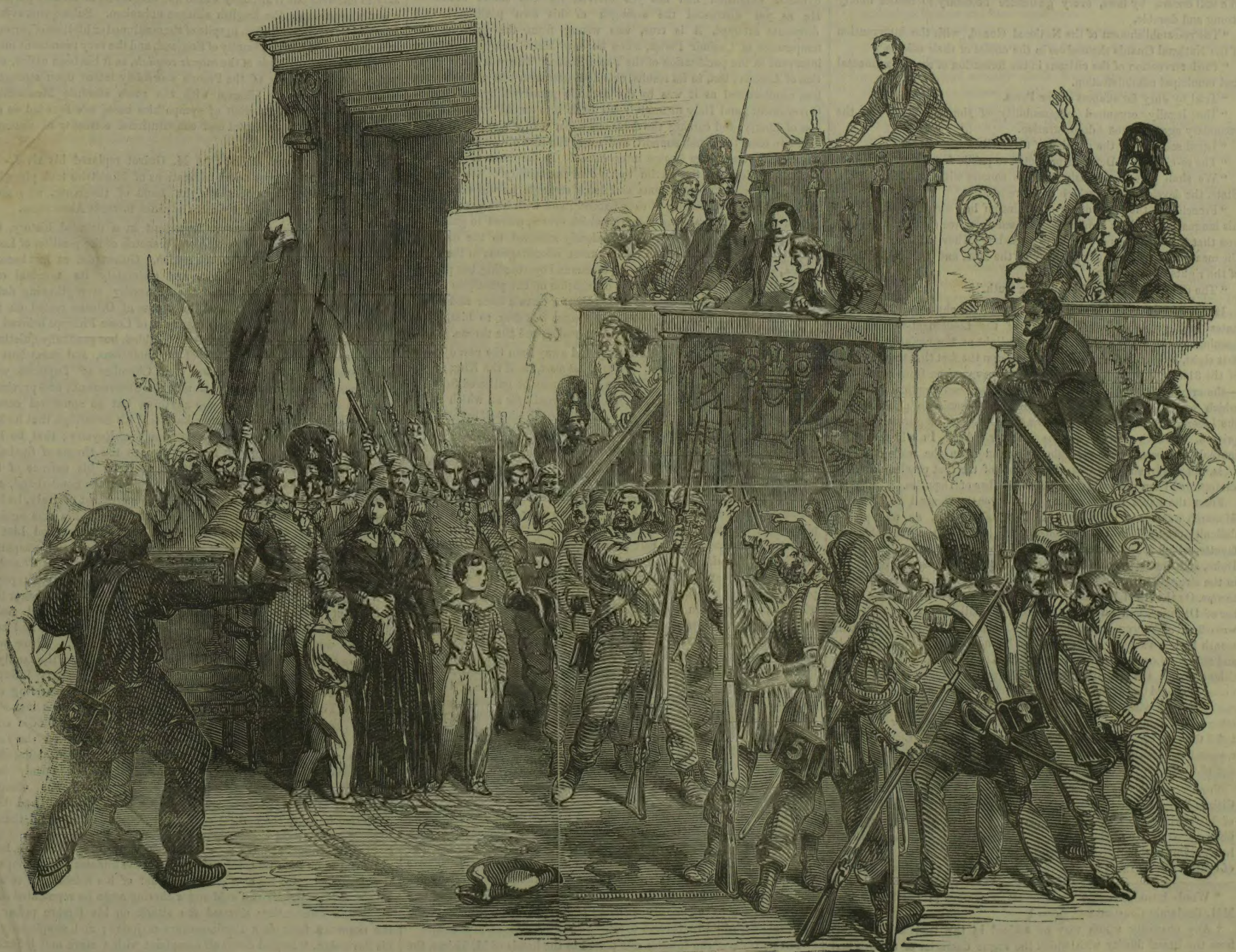
THE spectacle of a great and enlightened nation, for the second time within the space of eighteen years, unanimously flying to arms in the assertion and vindication of its political rights, is one which cannot be contemplated with too careful a scrutiny. Its minutest details must be rought with the most solemn and significant lessons to the people, as well as to the rulers of every contemporary nation. Wherever the light of popular Government has begun to dawn, or is approaching the lustre of noon-day—wherever the people have begun to breathe the pure, but intoxicating air of political liberty—it behoves all men to watch attentively, in the cause of humanity, the calamitous episodes which may attend its progress, tracing to their origin the results of fraud or impolicy on the one hand, or of overheated zeal on the other. It has been the deplorable destiny of France to furnish more than one such lesson to the world, written in characters of blood, and read by the torchlight of rebellion.

Charles the Tenth, the last King of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, had, unlike his brother Louis the Eighteenth, gained neither prudence nor philosophy from adversity. Thoroughly imbued with the prejudices that had once proved fatal to the interests of his family, he was unable either to place himself with confidence at the head of the popular party, or to remain an inactive spectator of its constitutional tendencies. Such an inability either to take part in, or support the progressive development of the French Constitution, ultimately led to the decisively hostile position assumed by the Deputies of the people with reference to the Polignac Cabinet—a position more embittered by the

obstinacy with which the King supported the nobleman who was at its head, against the wishes of the nation, in a course of government directly at variance with the liberal spirit of a Constitutional Government—in this respect, at least, proving himself a worthy descendant of Louis the Fourteenth.

Looking back, enlightened by subsequent events, on the circumstances which led to the memorable Three Days, we can entertain little doubt but that the Revolution which in so brief a space transferred the Crown of the Bourbon from the elder to the younger branch of that Royal line, was more immediately the result of a hole-and-corner intrigue, which used the popular impulse for its own purpose, than of a real and active movement on the part of the people themselves. The bankers, the journalists, and the lawyers—men who could not profit by any disturbance which was thoroughly and completely levelling in its tendency—placed themselves at the head of the movement. The immediate outbreak which dethroned the elder Bourbon commenced in the attempt to suppress the liberty of the Press, and terminated in a change of dynasty. A Protest, signed by the leading Editors of the French Press, against the measures adopted by the Government, was the Revolutionary manifesto; Lafayette was the name which supplied its respectability to the cause created by such a protest; Charles Lafitte brought it the support of those who had money and means; and the Philipists—for by a personal party the first Revolution was immediately matured—only transferred the sceptre from one hand to another. In weight and metal it remained the same. The people who spilt their blood in behalf of their liberties, gained nothing, unless it were a confidence in their own strength, which has ultimately led them to displace the Monarch they

then called to the Throne; and one by one, to repudiate the leaders to whose personal ambition and individual intrigue their wrongs and indignation had only been a convenient stalking-horse. The men of the Three Days have been successively laid aside by the Monarch they placed upon the Throne, or the people whose confidence they betrayed. Louis Philippe himself discarded Lafitte. Immediate *protégés* of the dynasty of Orleans had supplied the places of all the minor intriguers who furthered its elevation with a view to their own advantage. Thiers sacrificed his position to the paltry exigencies and possibilities of ministerial power. A place-hunter at heart—he sacrificed the trust reposed in him to the desire of profiting by the variations in the current of Court favour. Equally unscrupulous in his practice, but more sincere in his views, and enslaved by a theory which attempted to identify the constitutional form of a popular Government with the purely personal and dynastic tendencies of a family interest, Guizot succumbed after a battle of seventeen years and a half to the discontent and opposition of half-corrupted France. The iron will of Perier broke in the commencement of the struggle, under the painful consciousness of its own inability to do justice to the conflicting claims of the nation and those of the family of Orleans. After seventeen years and a half of continued effort to centre in itself the entire and uncontrolled Government of France, the family of Orleans has itself shared the fate of the elder Bourbons; and the King of the Barricades has been dethroned by the very agencies he had worked for the purpose of mounting a throne so peculiarly perilous to the want of faith which could forget the purposes and the rights it was presumed by its constituents to represent. In the sharper struggle and battle of an earlier Revolution



THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, THE COUNT OF PARIS, AND THE COUNT OF EU, IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.



Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, the father, lost his head. In the more silent and constitutional struggle which has just closed, Louis Philippe, King of the French, the son, has lost his throne, unable to say with the chivalrous Francis, after the fatal field which terminated his contest for Continental supremacy with the Emperor, "*Tout est perdu hors l'honneur.*" A deceived people has chased the Monarch, whose professions had cheated their legitimate expectations, from the crown he had stolen. To his own duplicity alone can he attribute the Revolutionary resumption of that crown which he inherited from a preceding Revolution.

The Duke of Orleans' first grasp of the reins of Government was made in the character of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. It will scarcely be possible more completely to show the extent of the delusion entertained by the people, and fostered by those to whom the modelling of the new state of things was entrusted, than by quoting the proclamation with which the Lieutenant-General entered on his functions, and the immediately subsequent address published by the liberal members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The first runs thus:—

#### "INHABITANTS OF PARIS!

"The Deputies of France at this moment assembled in Paris, have expressed the desire that I should repair to this capital in order to exercise therein the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

"I have not hesitated in coming forward to share your dangers—by placing myself in the midst of your heroic population, and contributing all my efforts to preserve you from civil war and anarchy.

"In returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride the glorious colours which you have once more assumed, and which I myself had so long borne.

"The Chambers are about to re-assemble; they will advise as to the means of ensuring the supremacy of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

"A Charter will henceforward be a truth.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

The second, framed in the following words, was signed by ninety-one Deputies:—

#### "FRENCHMEN!

"France is free. Absolute power had lifted its standard; the heroic population of Paris has stricken it down. By arms Paris has ensured the success of the sacred cause which had vainly triumphed at the elections. A power which usurped our rights, disturbed our repose, threatened at the same time liberty and order. We again enter on the possession of order and liberty. No more fear for acquired rights; no more barriers between us and the rights which still remain to be acquired.

"A Government which, without delay, should guarantee these benefits, is to-day the first want of the country. Frenchmen, those of your Deputies who were already in Paris have assembled, and, previous to the regular intervention of the Chambers, have invited a Frenchman who has never combatted but in the cause of France, Monsieur the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. This, in their eyes, is the means of properly and peaceably accomplishing the success of a most legitimate resistance.

"The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. *He will respect our rights, for it is from us he will derive his own.*" We will ensure, by laws, every guarantee necessary to render liberty strong and durable.

"The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards themselves in the choice of their officers.

"The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administration.

"Trial by Jury for offences of the Press.

"The legally organised responsibility of the Ministers and the secondary agents of the Administration.

"Legal security for the position of the soldier.

"The re-election of Deputies promoted to public functions.

"We shall give to our Institutions in concert with the Head of the State, the development of which they are in need.

"Frenchmen, the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is such as should be addressed to a free country. He tells you that the Chambers are about to assemble. They will advise as to the means of assuring the supremacy of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

It will be seen that there is a difference in the phrase which terminates both proclamations. In that of the Lieutenant-General the opening words are "*a charter.*" And, slight as the variation may, at first sight, appear, it deserves significance from the fact that the *Moniteur* of the 31st of July states the variation to have arisen from a misprint—the original conception of the phrase having been identical with that which occurs at the close of the subsequent manifesto published by the Liberal Deputies. In the *Journal des Débats* the phrase was also printed, in both instances, "*the Charter,*" &c. In all the other journals it is reproduced as originally posted upon the walls of Paris. It is, moreover, singular that the original of the first proclamation has disappeared from the archives of the Chamber of Deputies.

From the name and functions of Lieutenant-General to those of Monarch was but a short step. Yet, in taking this, an unexpected difficulty occurred in the republican prejudices of the venerable Lafayette, which at last, however, gave way to the personal cajolery of the Duke, and the determination of those who from the first had embarked in the struggle with the purpose of placing the House of Orleans on the throne. On the 7th of August the throne was declared vacant by the Chamber of Deputies, and on the 8th the lately-installed Lieutenant-General was offered and accepted the Crown of France. On the 9th of the same month he was solemnly inaugurated in his new dignity, under the style and title of "*LOUIS PHILIPPE THE FIRST, KING OF THE FRENCH.*" The titles of Louis the Nineteenth or Philippe the Second had been previously debated between the new Monarch and his advisers, but discarded, from a wish to disunite the new order of things from all association which might link it to the old Monarchy. A similar wish dictated the new style of KING OF THE FRENCH, as which, Louis Philippe assumed the crown of a dynasty with which he was connected by the ties of blood.

From the first moment of the assumption of regal power by the Citizen King, a tendency was evinced on his own part, as well as on those of his advisers, to nullify that progress in the path of constitutional liberty, the security of which had been the object and the hope of the Revolution. But to this there were great obstacles. The absolute monarchies of central and northern Europe viewed with natural suspicion a Govern-

ment engendered in popular convulsion and revolution. At the first moment it was evidently an useless effort to endeavour inspiring them with a conviction that a "*Citizen King*" could be as despotic in his wishes and purposes as themselves. Even after the recognition of the new system, Austria and Prussia but coolly received its representatives, while Russia did not hesitate to make the residence of a French Ambassador at their Court as unpleasant as want of consideration and personal disrespect could render it. England had tendered him the only recognition of his Government marked by any approach to cordiality. Moreover, it was evident that a probable sympathy between the constitutional forms of the two Governments rendered the English alliance the most desirable one for the presumed interests of the new Monarchy. There was little option left him, and we have therefore less to thank Louis Philippe's personal predilections than the necessities of his position, for the apparent good feeling evinced towards England during the first portion of his reign. A master in craft, he also felt, that, had he at first sought directly the countenance of the more absolute monarchies, the blows which he aimed at the liberties of constitutional France would have been less easily disguised. Nor, indeed, did he feel sufficiently strong in his newly-acquired position, to begin by treating his Ministers so unscrupulously as mere agents for dynastic aggrandisement. Nothing could be more dissimilar from the Louis Philippe who co-operated with Casimir Perier than the Louis Philippe who subsequently made a blind tool of Thiers and a willing one of Guizot. No sooner did the new régime fancy itself based with sufficient firmness to dispense with the humiliating farce of mere subservience, than it dispensed with the policy of absolute artifice. Lafitte, one of the more immediate instruments in the elevation of the King, was compelled to retire. *Bonhomie*, pliability, and easiness of access were discarded by the Ministry. Casimir Perier became the head of the Cabinet. Representing in his own person the interests of the middle classes, and more especially those of finance, vehemence and domineering in his personal character, it was obvious that this Minister must work exclusively for the advantages and power of a class. But with this class the interests of the dynasty were at present identified; hence the Monarch, by the aid of the Minister, was enabled to take the first steps towards perverting the constitution in the interests of absolutism. Yet the temporary alliance between the Monarch and his Minister was so precarious, that the day after Casimir Perier obtained power he offered his resignation. It was only the conviction of his necessity that induced the King to temporize with so indocile an instrument.

The first act of the new Ministry was significant indeed. It was the disavowal of all the insurrectionary tendencies awakened by the example of France in the rest of Europe. From this it passed to the prosecution of sixteen of the most influential members of the Republican party. Although the Ministry failed in the prosecution, its very commencement, and the abandonment of Italy and Poland to their fate, were ominous signs of the intention of the Government to deny those principles, as the exponent of which it had been called to power.

In the Belgian Revolution alone, amongst the various troubles which the subsidizing agitation of the Three Days gave an impulse to, did France take a prominent part. There can, indeed, be but little doubt that the only reason which prevented the acceptance of the Crown of Belgium, on the part of Louis Philippe, for the Duke de Nemours, was the fear entertained by himself and his Minister of coming to a positive difference with England, which had taken an active part in the settlement of the troubles of the Netherlands. The time for family aggrandisement and dynastic extension had not yet arrived for the subtle Monarch. He as yet distrusted the strength of his own position. One desperate attempt, it is true, was wrong from the growing intemperance of Casimir Perier, when he saw Metternich preparing to intervene in the pacification of the Papal States. This was the occupation of Ancona; but, in its results, this demonstration was all but valueless, counteracted as it was by the attitude preserved by the French Government; and Italy ultimately fell back into its old position, hopeless of liberty, and cursing the delusions under which she had been induced to trust to French support, and nurse the idea of a constitutional millennium based upon foreign intervention. In the midst of his power Casimir Perier died, the victim to his own excitability of temper, and the weariness of the continuous and fierce struggle he was obliged to maintain for the supremacy of the Chamber; and with him passed away the only apparent grandeur of spirit which ever appeared to guide the Government of the late dynasty. Zealously attached to the existing order of things, as that which was the most advantageous to the *bourgeoisie*, and, therefore, to himself—impetuous and overbearing, but prompt and energetic, there was even in his denegation of the principles of the Revolution by which he entered the Cabinet a certain force and elevation which palliated or disguised it. France was dear to him, but it was the France of the tradesman, the financier, and the throne.

But even this degree of moral force passed away from the new dynasty with the death of the Minister. "*Perier est mort,*" said the King; "*est-ce un bien? est-ce un mal?*" His own opinion may be gathered from the fact, that within six months he himself took credit for all which Perier had co-operated in, or done alone, and attributed to himself by inference the prestige of having submitted so indomitable a will as that of the deceased Minister to his own. The improbability of this having been the case is self-evident, when it is seen that the next Minister who was destined to possess the confidence of the Monarch was M. Thiers.

It was no longer a zealous co-operator in the task of strengthening the foundations of the throne, that the astute ruler needed. It was a pliant tool for the personal aggrandisement of himself and his family. At the commencement of his career a mere journalist, without connexion or influence, his *début* in the service of the House of Orleans had been the compilation and authorship of his well-known "*History of the Republic,*" since the time of Froissart the most living Chronicles which have been given to the world. With little pretension to take rank as philosophical history, they are the clearest, most intelligent, and interesting history of events possible; and, as such, at once created a reputation for their writer. But, in addition to their mere merits as a narrative, they were written with an ulterior object. The character of the licentious, feeble, and false Philippe, Duke of Orleans, called afterwards Philippe Egalité, was glazed over, and every more attractive position in which his son could be placed with regard to a French public was brought into higher and warmer colours. Not a circumstance was omitted which would conduce to surround the House of Orleans with the prestige of having been supporters of the liberties of France against the oppression and tyranny of the elder branch of the Bourbons. Jemappes was all but exalted into a level with Marengo, and Austerlitz and the victories of the Consulate and the Empire paled by inference at the side of the one battle of the representative of the House of Orleans. As profuse and almost as needy as when he first sold his pen to the ambition of the son of Philippe Egalité, M. Thiers was the best of tools. Unfortunately he lacked the personal consideration necessary to the formation of a Cabinet solely dependent upon himself; and it was in conjunction with the Duke de Broglie, M. Guizot, and Marshal Soult, that he entered office.

The portfolio of the Interior was placed in the hands of M. Thiers, the member of the Ministry supposed to be most subservient to the personal

interests of the Citizen King. The new Minister took the inheritance of Casimir Perier at a time when the Vendée was on the eve of an outbreak. The Duchess of Berri, in the hopes of exciting a civil war which should place her son upon the throne of his ancestors, had entered France; but the indecision of three of the leading chiefs of the Vendéens, and the counsels of MM. Chateaubriand and Berryer had deferred the moment, and the arrest of the Duchess herself, through the agency of a Jew named Deutz, her imprisonment in the citadel of Blaye, and the doubt subsequently cast with such infernal ingenuity upon the legitimacy of the Duke of Bordeaux, through circumstances at first unsuspected by the Government, put an end, at least for the time, to all the hopes of the Legitimist party. To his employment in the affair by the Government as one of the most unscrupulous agents it could select, the present Marshal Bugeaud owed the commencement of a career whose brilliancy will, in all probability, terminate with the fall of the dynasty, to which he rendered such signal but unworthy service.

During this period civil disturbances were still threatening the apparent stability of the Government; but these were invariably repressed with the strong hand. Grenoble yet discontented, and smarting from the outrages committed by the 85th regiment of the line upon its unarmed inhabitants, under the auspices of its Prefect, M. Maurice Duval—Lyons always ready to murmur—Paris itself still fearing another such disturbance as that which, shortly after the death of Perier, signalled the funeral of General Lamarque—Bonapartists, Royalists, and Republicans almost ready to make common cause, because equally hating the new order of things, kept the Ministry on the alert. The Citizen King was obliged to maintain his authority with arms in his hands, and suppress strongly and energetically the demonstrations of discontent, which might otherwise have shaken his recently acquired power, even amongst that very *bourgeoisie*, whose interests Casimir Perier had rendered at present identical with his own.

But it is far from our purpose, as it would be beyond the limits of a mere introduction to the startling events of the last few days, to follow every step by which Louis Philippe believed himself gradually to have acquired the strength sufficient to trample out the last remains of constitutional liberty. M. Thiers for a time served his purposes admirably. Guizot, whose firmness and jealousy rendered him intractable as a colleague, was consigned to the honourable exile of an embassy; and the former statesman became *de facto* the head of a Cabinet which was originally constructed with a view to give weight to his individual character. It was then that the Monarch and his Minister began to play into the hands of the War Party, for the purpose of acquiring popularity and distracting public attention from the real tendency of their plans. Here, however, M. Guizot, with a small chicanery that assimilated marvellously to practical swindling, became the active cause in the ruin of his former colleague. The conflicting interests of Turkey and Egypt in Syria had given reason for an intervention of the greater powers. France alone professed itself the supporter of Mehemet Ali. Deluded by the representations of his ambassador at the Court of St. James's, M. Thiers thought that he had still time to diplomateize and threaten, and France found itself suddenly isolated from the rest of Europe by the decision of England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to settle the question without her assistance.

This, perhaps, might not alone have led to the fall of M. Thiers; but, although willing enough to serve every personal or dynastic advantage aimed at by the Monarch he served, his old ties with the Liberal and Republican parties rendered him at times an incapable tool, and it had become necessary to forswear the War policy which had fulfilled its immediate purpose, in order to preserve the English alliance unbroken. Subsequent events have, however, proved, that, in spite of the continued exhibition of personal attachment to the Royal Family of England, and the very prominent manner in which the principle of the *entente cordiale*, as it has been called, was put forward, the King of the French was solely intent upon strengthening his Throne by alliance with the more absolute Monarchies rather than by the promotion of sympathies based and founded on resemblance in the fundamental and constitutional elements of national government.

It was not, however, at first that M. Guizot replaced his rival. A few unimportant changes and modifications of Ministries took place before this Minister became the right hand of the King, who grew daily bolder and more resolute in his advance towards Absolutism.

These modifications, however important in a detailed history, are scarcely in place in so brief and general a sketch of the position of Louis Philippe with regard to the French nation. Guizot did at last become the virtual head of the Cabinet, and ultimately its nominal one. When he entered it, he found the Monarchy strengthening daily, although slowly: one daughter of the House of Orleans seated on the Throne of Belgium; the heir to the sceptre of Louis Philippe beloved by the people and the army; Algiers still troubled, but gradually quieting; Russia and Austria yet jealous of the intentions, and suspicious of the character of the new Monarch; a Chamber of Deputies with an Opposition strong enough to trouble the Government; and provinces in which a weekly disturbance was anything but an unnatural occurrence. Two weeks since he might have told his Sovereign that he had given one of his sons a Royal bride and a Vice-Royalty; that he had wedded another to the Heiress Presumptive to the throne of Spain, in spite of the opposition of Great Britain; that, by his defence of the Gallican massacres, the support he had tendered the Sonderbund, and that which he had refused the liberalizing Government of Italy, he had secured him the cordial forgiveness of Austria for his sins against legitimacy; that, by abandoning Poland, he had reconciled him to Russia; and that, by his repressive administration, and unsparring corruption, he had obtained a majority in the Lower Chamber, which should stand his family in good stead of that son's popularity, whose untimely death had bequeathed the hazardous chances of his succession to the Throne to a weak and feeble child. It is true that the means by which these effects had been produced would not have borne too close a scrutiny. There were murmurs occasionally heard against the aggrandisement of the family of Orleans at the expense of France herself. There were angry interpellations addressed to the Minister on the subject of electioneering corruption. The Press complained of the numerous prosecutions instituted to stifle liberty of thought and expression. Processes had been commenced against public officers and men who had sate on the same benches with M. Guizot, for the sale of places. Judicial decisions had ratified the complaints of the public. It had openly been said from the tribune, that the honour of France was compromised by the abandonment of Poland; that England had been permitted to usurp the natural position of France in Italy; and that in Spain the more solid considerations of French influence and power had been trucked for the family aggrandisement of the Monarch. This, however, and more than this, might be said to the impassable and impracticable Guizot. On his own behalf and that of his master, he refused Electoral Reform. With a cold and withering scorn he repudiated MM. Teste and Parmentier; silenced the attack on his foreign policy by the numerical force of a Parliamentary majority; and, supply only to his Sovereign, trampled down all complaint with a stern and inflexible heel. But the cries of an insulted and duped nation were not

\* Words introduced into the original document at the instance of MM. Benjamin Constant and Bérard.

† Any obscurity which may be noticed in this translation, results from the literal fidelity with which the vague character of the original document has been adhered to.



always to be evaded; and when the last drop was poured into the cup of endurance, it overflowed.

The necessities of their position had forced the more liberal party to act in some measure in conjunction with the Republican and Royalist leaders; and the demand for Electoral Reform ensured the steadiness and compactness of the minority in their struggle with the Ministry. The demand for Electoral Reform rang from the Chambers through the country; and the cry which had originated in a mere intrigue of party for place, symbolized the real wants of a nation.

MM. Odilon Barrot, Ledru-Rollin, Lamartine, and Duvergier de Hauranne were ostensibly the leaders of the Opposition; but amongst the more active Liberals were Generals Cavaignac, Bedeau, and Lamoricière, MM. Louis le Blanc and Armand Marrast. The country, already alive to the disgusting exposure of the corruptibility of the Administration caused by the processes of MM. Parmentier and Teste and General Cubières, responded immediately to the call made by these men; and a series of political dinners commenced under the title of Reform Banquets, to which the attention of Government was speedily directed. These assemblies took place from time to time in the provinces and Paris, and served as a means for enabling the Liberal Deputies and the more prominent Republicans to express their opinions without infringing the laws. At Autun, Compiègne, Bezières, Amiens, Montargis, St. Denis, &c., these banquets took place; and at many of them, amongst the toasts drunk after dinner, the health of the King was pointedly omitted.

For some time it was doubted whether the Ministry would dare the risk of attempting to prevent such demonstrations; but in this instance the popular party had evidently not completely understood the lengths to which the Monarch and his Minister would push their determination to crush the rights of freedom of opinion and speech. Since the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne of France he had gradually prepared himself for a definitive struggle. Through the assistance of M. Thiers, whose co-operation was, it is probable, purchased by the Court, the law for constructing the forts around Paris had been carried. These had been constructed, and stored with artillery and ammunition. A large proportion of the troops of the line had been concentrated around Paris, more than 100,000 having been brought within that military *arrondissement*; and General Bugeaud was looked upon as the man who was to accomplish successfully that which Marmont had failed to effect in the Revolution of 1830.

So completely had everything been foreseen and calculated upon before the Ministers formally resolved upon forbidding the Reform Banquets, that, in the recent pillage of the Tuileries, a document was found—which we append in a note—marking the disposition of the troops for the purpose of repressing the expected outbreak on the part of the people.\*

Beyond a doubt, the Monarch and the Ministry were prepared to abide the consequences of the collision they had so rashly provoked. Untaught by the fate of the elder branch of the Bourbons, the House of Orleans rushed blindly upon the same danger; and, fresh from the completed pacification of Algiers, signalled by their breach of faith to the gallant soldier who had so long defied their arms, madly offered themselves to the chances of one of those popular conflicts in which a victory would almost have been as fatal as a defeat.

The conquered and swindled Abd-el-Kader had scarcely set his foot upon the soil of those who had defeated and duped him, than he was destined to behold the conclusion of a reign whose commencement his own struggle with France had witnessed. A new, but happier Jugurtha, he has seen the overthrow of the aggressive Government, which had conquered his untaught valour, in a more serious and vital struggle than any which arises between different races and peoples—

\* The document alluded to in the text was discovered in the cabinet of M. Berthois, the first aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe.

#### 1RE ZONE (CAROUSEL).

1 bataillon du 21ème de ligne—à l'Aile Neuve.

2 bataillons du 25ème id.—Ecole Militaire.

1 bataillon du 69ème—Rue de Lille.

200 Chasseurs d'Orléans—Vincennes.

Tous les disponibles du 8ème Dragons—Quai d'Orsay.

Idem du 13ème Chasseurs—Ecole Militaire.

30 hommes de Gendarmerie. 4 pièces—Ecole Militaire.

Lieutenant-Général commandant la 1ère Division, intendant,  
Général PRETOT, de la Cavalerie.

#### 2ME ZONE (PLACE DES VICTOIRES).

1 bataillon du 21ème de ligne—Assumption.

100 hommes Garde Municipale à pied.

20 cavaliers du 13ème Chasseurs.

Général FRIANT, de la Garde Nationale.

#### 2ME ZONE (ST. EUSTACHE).

2 bataillons du 1er Léger—Nouvelle France.

1 bataillon du 69ème—Babylone.

100 hommes du Chasseurs d'Orléans—Vincennes.

3 pièces d'artillerie—Ecole Militaire.

Général ST. ALDEGONDE.

#### 4ME ZONE (HOTEL DE VILLE).

2 bataillons du 34ème de ligne—Ecole Militaire.

2 bataillons du 74ème Léger—Mouffetard.

100 Chasseurs d'Orléans—Vincennes.

60 cavaliers du 8ème Dragons—Quai d'Orsay.

60 cavaliers Garde Municipale.

2 pièces—Ecole Militaire.

Général TALLANDIER.

#### 5ME ZONE (LA BASTILLE).

2 bataillons du 23ème de ligne—Popincourt.

2 bataillons du 74ème de ligne—Reuilly.

1 bataillon du 45ème de ligne—Ave Maria.

400 Chasseurs d'Orléans de ligne—Vincennes.

140 cavaliers du 8ème Dragons—Quai d'Orsay.

2 pièces d'artillerie—Vincennes.

Général DUMOT.

#### 8ME ZONE (PLACE DU PANTHEON).

2 bataillons du 55ème de ligne—Oursine.

Colonel du 7ème Léger.

#### 9ME ZONE (PLACE BALLE CHASSE).

1 bataillon du 9ème Léger—Ecole Militaire.

Colonel LEMOURET, de la Garde Nationale.

#### 6ME ZONE (BOULEVART ST. DENIS).

2 bataillons du 92ème de ligne—Pépinère.

1 bataillon du 49ème de ligne—Ave Maria.

139 hommes de la Garde Municipale à pied.

120 cavaliers du 13ème Chasseurs—Ecole Militaire.

2 pièces d'artillerie—Vincennes.

Général GARRAUBE.

#### 7ME ZONE (PLACE DE LA CONCORDE).

1 bataillon du 9ème Léger—Ecole Militaire.

110 cavaliers du 13ème Chasseurs—Ecole Militaire.

4 pièces d'artillerie—Ecole Militaire.

Général DELARUE, de la Garde Nationale.

the struggle which is as old as the date of the first Crowned Ruler and the first organised Government—the struggle between tyranny and freedom—Absolutism and the fundamental right of those masses who are too often thrust upon the bloody necessity of conquering them at the point of the sword.

### MONDAY.

The Reform Banquet of the twelfth *arrondissement* of Paris, which was announced to take place on Sunday in the Champs Elysées, had been postponed to the subsequent Tuesday, the necessary arrangements not being in a sufficiently complete state. That the Government would not interfere to prohibit it, was the general belief. A merely formal protest, it was expected, would be made on the spot by a Commissary of Police, upon which would be founded a legal prosecution. The whole proceeding, in fact, was looked upon as the practical assertion of a right, the legitimacy of which was to become the subject of a judicial decision. In this view the managing committee issued a new programme. The Deputies were to assemble in the Place de la Madeleine between eleven and twelve o'clock, and the other guests in the Place de la Concorde, and thence to go in procession to the place appointed. Ten thousand National Guards in uniform, but unarmed, were to line the route in double file to the Arc de Triomphe, which terminates the avenue of the Champs Elysées. It was also announced that only one toast was to be given, "Reform and the right of meeting," introduced by a short address from M. Odilon Barrot. The meeting was then to dissolve, and the National Guards lining the route were to disperse.

On Monday night, the 21st ultimo, proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guard, were published, forbidding the Reform Banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of the National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

At a meeting of the Opposition members in the afternoon of this day intimation was received that this course had been resolved on by the Government. They immediately proceeded, 250 in number, to the Chamber of Deputies, M. Odilon Barrot at their head, and acting as spokesman, to challenge the Minister of the Interior as to the legality of employing force in the suppression of the intended demonstration.

To this the Minister of the Interior replied, that the Government had up to a certain period taken the view expressed by M. Barrot, and had been willing to permit matters to arrive at the point when an evident contravention should supply facts for a case in the court of law. But all had been changed by a manifesto issued by a Committee that morning, and published in all the Opposition journals. That address, in contempt of the law of 1831, called on the National Guards to form part of and a protection to the assembly, and appealed to the young men under age, the students of the schools. The law relative to mob assemblages, and that relative to the National Guards, were both openly to be violated at the call of the holders of the Banquet.

M. Barrot expressed fear that there was designed exaggeration in this statement. The National Guards were not invited to attend with arms. The Minister demanded if self-constituted Committees were to have the mission of calling out the National Guards in order to maintain order.

M. de Courtais exclaimed "Will you dare to call out the National Guard? Only try it!"

The sitting closed in great tumult.

A meeting was immediately held at M. Barrot's; and it was resolved to abandon the Banquet. And their proclamation to this effect, entreating the people to submit, and announcing that a motion for the impeachment of the Ministers would be made in the Chamber of Deputies, appeared simultaneously with that of the Prefect of Police.

On the same day the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, General Jacqueminot, issued an order of the day, exhorting them not to disappoint the confidence of the country, which had confided to them the defence of Constitutional Royalty and legal order. Orders were then issued to the respective captains to have the *rappel* beaten in the morning.

During the night, between Monday and Tuesday, military waggons and artillery *caissons*, escorted by cavalry, were incessantly passing along the line of Boulevards which connect Vincennes with the quarter of the Tuileries and Palais Bourbon; and orders had been issued to concentrate troops around the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday morning. Orders to pass had been delivered to all those whose business or offices called them to the Chamber. The garrisons of the *arrondissement* of Paris had been increased to 100,000 men. Each company of infantry carried, besides their usual arms, a collection of implements for cutting down barricades, such as hatchets, pickaxes, adzes, &c. These were tied upon the knapsack, each soldier carrying one.

The following is the manifesto which was drawn up by the Opposition Deputies, renouncing the Banquet:—

"The General Commission charged to arrange the Banquet of the 12th *arrondissement*, after having been informed of the conference of the Deputies of the Opposition, inasmuch as the Minister of the Interior has declared at the tribune that he would allow the banquet, provided each person went separately,—that thus an opportunity would be afforded to the Ministers to allege a breach of the law and refer it to a court of simple police, a political right which is the main-spring of the Chamber and the whole country,—that thus the wishes of the Minister could be complied with, and that for its benefit would be delayed a farce beneath the dignity of citizen's impressed with the solemnity of their duty; and inasmuch as the general manifestation which would have been attended by the population of Paris would give its true character to the proposed banquet; and as the measures taken by the military authorities would expose those who should persist to make a collective demonstration to certain collisions and shedding of blood; and as patriotism and humanity equally call on us to avoid such consequences, the Commission has decided that the banquet of the 12th *arrondissement* shall be adjourned. It leaves to the Government the responsibility of its provocation and its violence. It has the most entire confidence that the impeachment of a Minister who has led the population of Paris to the brink of a civil war, will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber; and that France, when called on, will, by the influence of its opinion, render justice to a policy which has so long excited the contempt and indignation of the country."

At the same time, the Electoral Committee of the 12th *arrondissement* expressed in a counter-document their surprise that the Deputies of the Opposition had not given in their resignation at the same time that they came to the determination of abandoning the Banquet, and inviting them, as the only measure capable of satisfying public opinion, to do so forthwith.

### TUESDAY.

## THE REVOLUTION.

At an early hour troops were in movement in every direction, and crowds of great magnitude began to assemble. By ten o'clock the river side in front of the Chamber of Deputies was thronged by some 6,000 men, chiefly students in blouses. All the avenues leading to the Palais

Bourbon were occupied by horse and foot Municipal Guards and troops of the line. A squadron of dragoons was stationed in front of the edifice, while another, together with a battalion of the 69th, cleared the area in front of the Chambers, and the bridge of La Concorde, the mob quietly retiring before them, singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting "A bas Guizot! l'homme de Gand!" "Vive la Reforme!" On reaching the Place de la Concorde, they were joined by another dense column, with whom they proceeded, headed by two National Guards armed with sabres, towards the Boulevards, marching abreast in perfect order, and shouting in chorus the "Marseillaise." In this manner they arrived in front of the hotel of M. Guizot, whom they treated with a volley of groans. Some few began throwing stones, and several *gamins* kicked at the gates, one of whom took up a huge paving stone, and dashed it against the boards.

A body of the Municipal Guards, commanded by a Commissary of Police in coloured clothes, but wearing a tri-coloured sash, turned into the court, and deliberately loaded their guns. They were then drawn up before the door, and a body of Horse Municipal Guards rode up and dispersed the mob. The troops showed great forbearance. From time to time could be heard "Au nom de la loi" from the mouth of the Commissary of Police, calling on the people to disperse; and from the people, "Vive la Ligne!" intended to flatter the soldiers.

It was singular to observe, in most respects, the perfectly similar appearance of that quarter to-day and at the same hour of the 27th July, 1830. The same species of attack on the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères (then inhabited by Prince Polignac)—the same measures of repression—the same expression of hatred towards the Minister on the part of the people—the same air of severity on the countenances of the gendarmes. Near to the gate occurred an incident precisely of a kind that was witnessed on nearly the same spot on a former occasion. A horse-soldier ordered a man to move on, telling him that if he did not he would cut him down. The man, folding his arms, and looking sternly at the soldier, replied, "Would you, coward?" The trooper rode off.

In other quarters the collision between the soldiery and the mob assumed a less serious aspect. In the Place de la Concorde, the Municipal Guards of the post, at the corner near the Turkish Embassy, sallied out and attempted to drive the crowd before them, but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard-house to avoid being disarmed; for not only did the people not give way, but absolutely pressed upon them. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within, when the people ran off in their turn, fearing that they would be fired upon.

Immediately afterwards the people stopped a carriage in which was a Ministerial Deputy on his way to the Chambers, which is only separated from the Place de la Concorde by the bridge. They made him alight, and then shook him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards it, was said, M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National*, whom they cheered, and all but "chaired." Thus the proceedings of the day displayed the same mixture of the grave and the gay, of tragedy and farce, that a French assemblage always exhibits. All that has been described was done in the presence of an immense force of Municipal Guards by a perfectly unarmed crowd. They were charged scores of times by the cavalry, who inflicted some very serious wounds with their sabres; but the people scampered off laughing, and subsequently returned to their previous position, and provoked new assaults by mockeries and execrations of the Municipal Guards and their employers.

During the great part of the day, in fact, no great apprehensions were entertained as to the results of the popular commotion. In support of this, a significant fact was cited, namely, that, far from falling, the funds at the Bourse had actually risen. So extraordinary an anomaly, however, leads one to suspect that this was no natural result of confidence on the part of the speculators.

Nevertheless, barricades were thrown up in several quarters, and became the centres of conflicts that threatened to become serious, although the greater portion of the people were unarmed. The soldiers, however, manifested generally considerable repugnance to the painful duties which they were compelled to discharge, and displayed the utmost forbearance; while, on the other hand, in the midst of apparent recklessness, and in spite of occasional disaster, the utmost good feeling seemed to be preserved by the assembled crowds.

The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few Deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour; he looked pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench. The Chamber then resumed the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux.

At three o'clock M. Odilon Barrot entered the hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pages, &c. Their appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards M. de Hauranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers. This paper having been communicated by the President to M. Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately. MM. Thiers, Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Crémieux, and the Minister of the Interior and Justice, next made their appearance; but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until five o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred. When the discussion terminated, M. Odilon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table a formal proposition to the effect of impeaching Ministers. The President, however, raised the sitting without reading it to the great disappointment of the Opposition, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the *bureau* on Thursday.

The following is a copy of the Impeachment, which was published the same day in the Opposition papers:—

"We propose to impeach the Ministry of being guilty—

"1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of citizens.

"3. Of having, by a systematic course of corruption, attempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion the calculations of private interest, and of having thus perverted the representative Government.

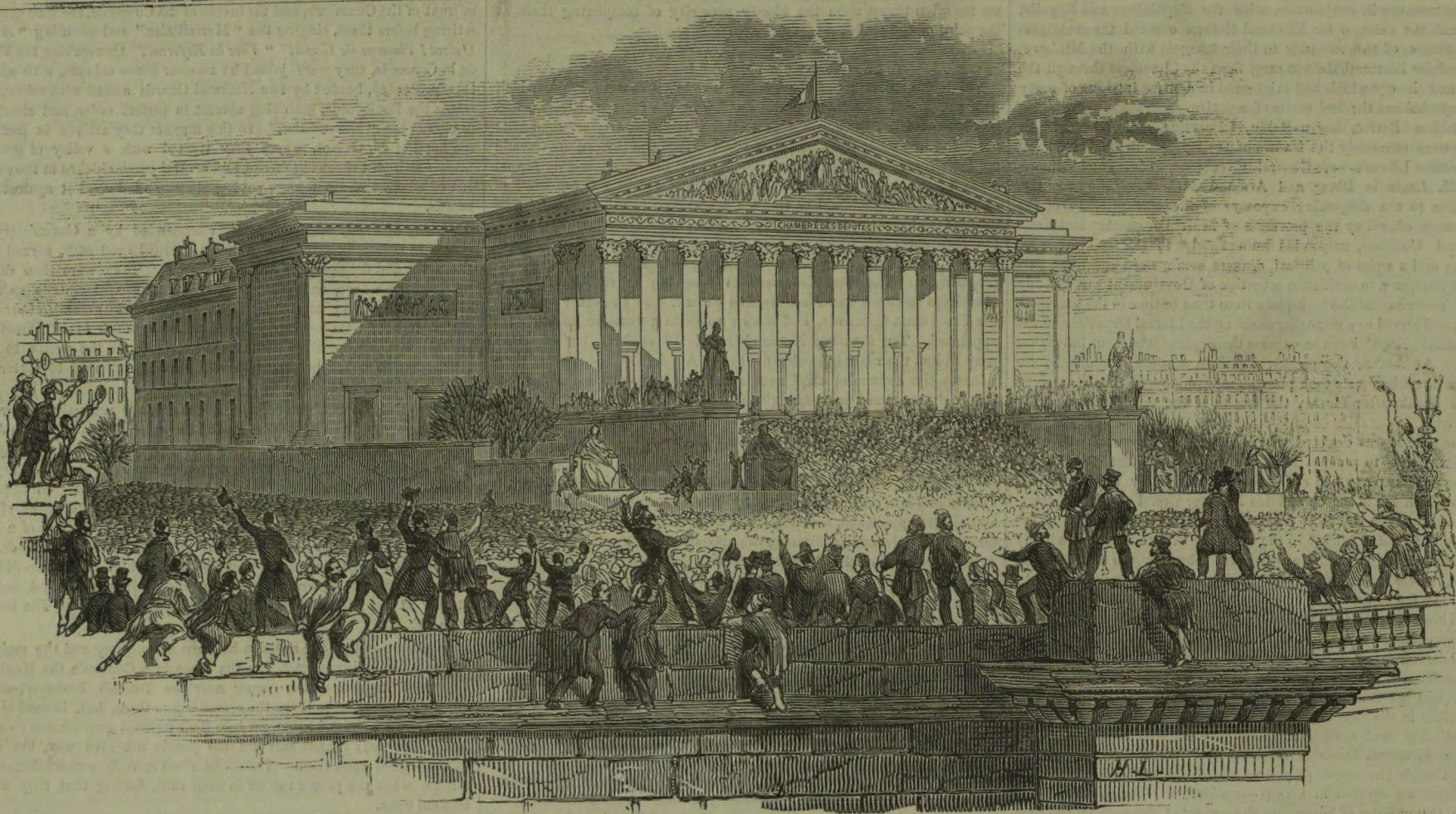
"4. Of having in a Ministerial interest trafficked in public situations as well as in all the attributes and privileges of power.

"5. Of having, for the same interest, undermined the finances of the State, and so compromised the national strength and greatness.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent in every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed by the Charter, by the law, and by precedents.

"7. Finally, of having, by a policy openly counter-revolutionary, thrown into doubt the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound perturbation."





ATTACK ON THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

It was signed by the following members:—

MM.	MM.
Odilon Barrot	Baron
Duvergier de Hauranne	Lafayette (Georges)
Thiard (général)	Marie
Dupont (de l'Eure)	Carnot
Isambert	Bureau de Puzy
Léon de Malleville	Dussolier
Garnier Pagès	Mathieu (Saône-et-Loire)
Chambolle	Drouyn-de-l'Huys
Bethmont	D'Aragon
Lherbette	Cambacères (de)
Pagès (de l'Ariège)	Drault
Baroche	Marquis
Havin	Bigot
Léon Faucher	Quinette
Ferdinand de Lasteyrie	Maichain
De Courtais	Lefort Gonsollin
Hortensius-Saint-Albin	Tessié de la Motte
Crémieux	Demarçay
Gaultier de Rumilly	Berger
Rimbault	Bonnin
Boissel	Jouvencel (de)
Beaumont (de la Somme)	Larabit
Lesseps	Vavin
Mauguin	Garnon
Créton	Maurat-Ballange
Abatucci	Taillandier
Luneau	

During the day great surprise and disapprobation had been expressed that the National Guards had not been called out. This omission was

attributed to the fact that the National Guards, at the same time that they had announced their readiness to make every exertion for the preservation of peace, had expressed their sympathy with the cause of Reform. Several of them, however, had appeared in their uniforms in the midst of the populace, and had endeavoured, by their efforts, to calm the prevailing excitement. At length, at five o'clock in the afternoon, it was thought expedient and safe to beat the *rappel*. The manner in which it was done, however, was curious and significant. The drummers, who were preceded and followed by two sections of armed National Guards, were accompanied by some hundred young men in blouses, armed with long sticks, proffering shouts of "*Vive la Reforme!*" and singing the various revolutionary ditties.

### WEDNESDAY.

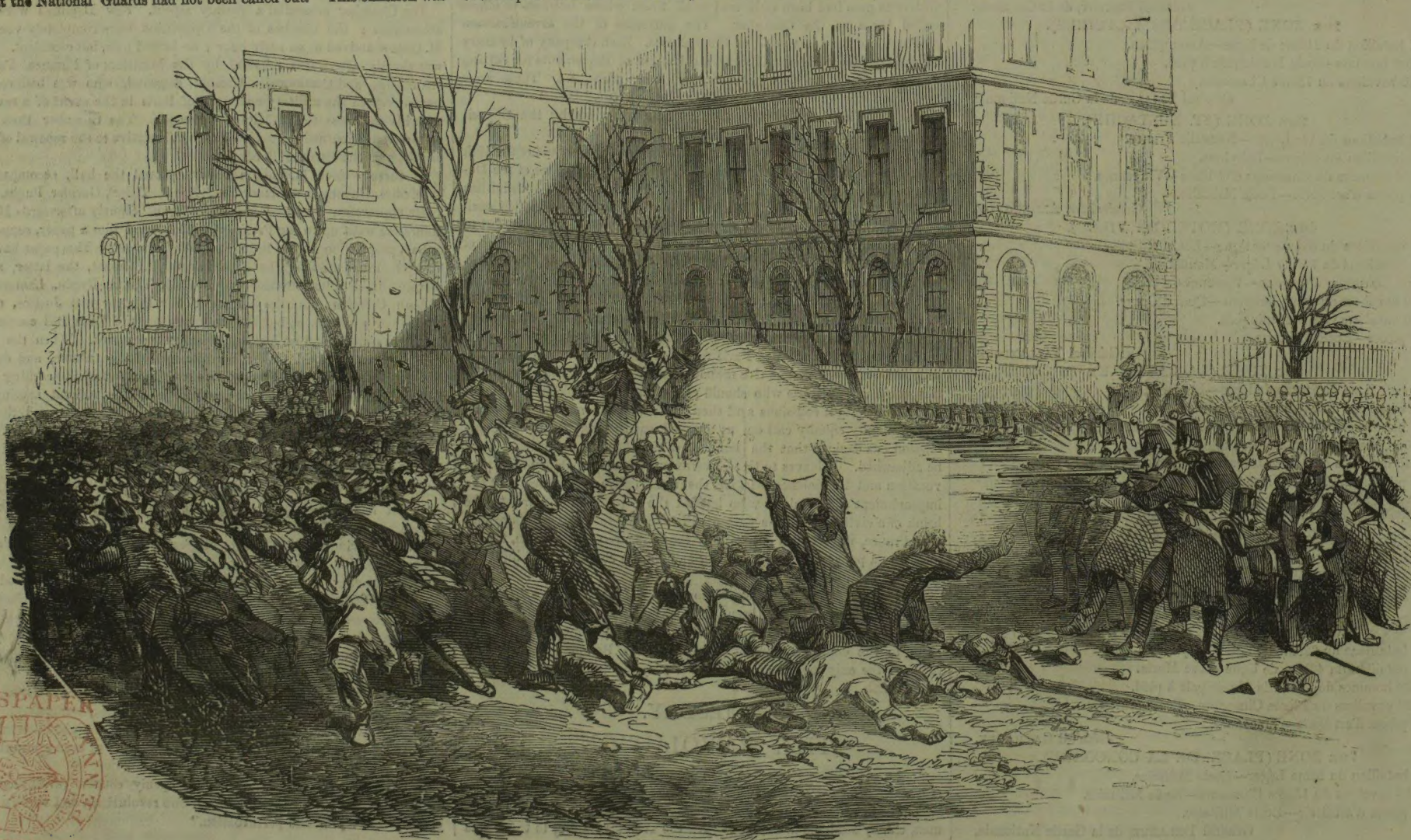
The barricades thrown up on the previous day had, during the night, been everywhere demolished; and, to withdraw as much as possible the means of forming them afresh, early in the morning all hackney-coaches, cabs, omnibuses, and every description of public carriage, had been cleared from the public stands. It was observed also, that, at the Hotel of the Minister of Marine, in the Place de la Concorde, at the Churches of the Assumption and of St. Roch, and other places, the iron railings had been torn down, to supply the populace with weapons.

At about half-past eleven o'clock, the National Guards of the 2nd *arrondissement*, to the number of about 500 or 600, collected in front of the Opera House in the Rue Lepelletier. Soon after a general stir

and excitement [was visible among them. Loud shouts broke forth from the populace of "*Vive la Reforme!*" "*Vive la Garde Nationale!*" "*Vivent les vrais défenseurs de la Patrie!*" which were accompanied with the waving and casting up of hats, and concluded with the chorus of the Marseillaise, in which the National Guards loudly joined. They had declared in favour of Reform, or, at least, agreed in the condemnation of the existing Ministry. From that moment the cause of Reform may be said to have triumphed, and the Ministry to have received its doom.

An hour afterwards the National Guards formed in line and marched towards the Tuileries to declare their sentiments. They were hailed in all directions with the same cries, to which they returned a hearty response. In this manner they reached the Rue Rivoli, where between the Rue du Dauphin and the Rue 29 Juillet, they halted and drew up. Immediately an orderly officer from General Jacqueminot rode up, and after exchanging a few words with the Lieutenant-Colonel rode back in all haste to the château. The National Guards were soon surrounded by an immense crowd of the populace; and the same interchange of the popular cries took place, which must distinctly have reached the ears of the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and National Guards were allowed to fraternise without disturbance, although the two extremities of the street were occupied by an immense force.

At about one they returned and re-occupied the Rue Lepelletier. A squadron of cuirassiers and half a squadron of *chasseurs à cheval* shortly after arrived. The *chef d'escadron* gave orders to draw swords. The



THE SLAUGHTER AT THE HOTEL OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.





THE CROWD CHAUNTING "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted the officer commanding the Cuirassiers. A few words were exchanged between the two officers in command of the respective parties. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to wheel and "forward," and they resumed their march, accompanied by cheers and clapping of hands from the multitude. The officer of the National Guards returned quietly to his post, and sheathed his sword.

These words, it is said, were as follows:—

"Who are these men?" "They are the people." "And those in uniform?" "They are the second legion of the National Guard of Paris." "The people must disperse." "They will not." "I shall use force." "Sir, the National Guard sympathise with the people—the people who demand Reform." "They must disperse." "They will not." "I must use force." "Sir, we, the National Guards, sympathise in the desire for Reform, and will defend them."

It is added that the officer and the cuirassiers cried "*Vive la Reforme!*"

In the meantime the Nationals of the third Legion collected to the number of 300 on and about the Place des Petits Peres; and their officers having held a council, agreed to depute their Colonel to the King to acquaint his Majesty with the wishes of the National Guard, in other words, Reform and the dismissal of the Cabinet. That officer immediately proceeded to the Palace, but was not admitted into the Royal pre-

sence; he merely saw General Jacqueminot, the Commander-General of the National Guard, who promised that he would himself carry the memorial to the King. The National Guards remained assembled on the square awaiting the return of the Colonel, their determination being to march upon the Tuileries if the reply was negative. Occasionally strong patrols were sent out, to interpose, if necessary, between the combatants; but no hostilities took place in the neighbourhood, the troops quietly remaining on the adjoining Place des Victoires, without giving the least provocation. The Nationals filed by them crying for Reform and the dismissal of Ministers, surrounded and followed by an immense mass of people uttering the same cries, and the soldiers by their countenances testified that they concurred in that wish. In one of the by-streets a detachment of troops, stationed there to intercept the passage, accepted bread and wine from the people, and their officers looked on, and even encouraged them to accept the provisions offered to them.

In every direction similar scenes to these occurred. Everywhere the National Guards were fraternising both with the mob and with the soldiers. The initiative, however, appears to have been taken by the 3rd legion of the National Guard, who, at the *mairie* of the 3rd arrondissement—Place des Petits Peres—declared for Reform this morning. The Municipal Guards, whose barracks adjoin the church of the Petits Peres, were ordered to disarm them, and advanced with charged bayonets on them; but the movement was imitated by the National Guards, the bayonets crossed, blood was about to flow, when the Colonel of the National Guards, M. Textorix (a stockbroker, I believe), cried out, "Hold, soldiers! These are the people; respect the people." The

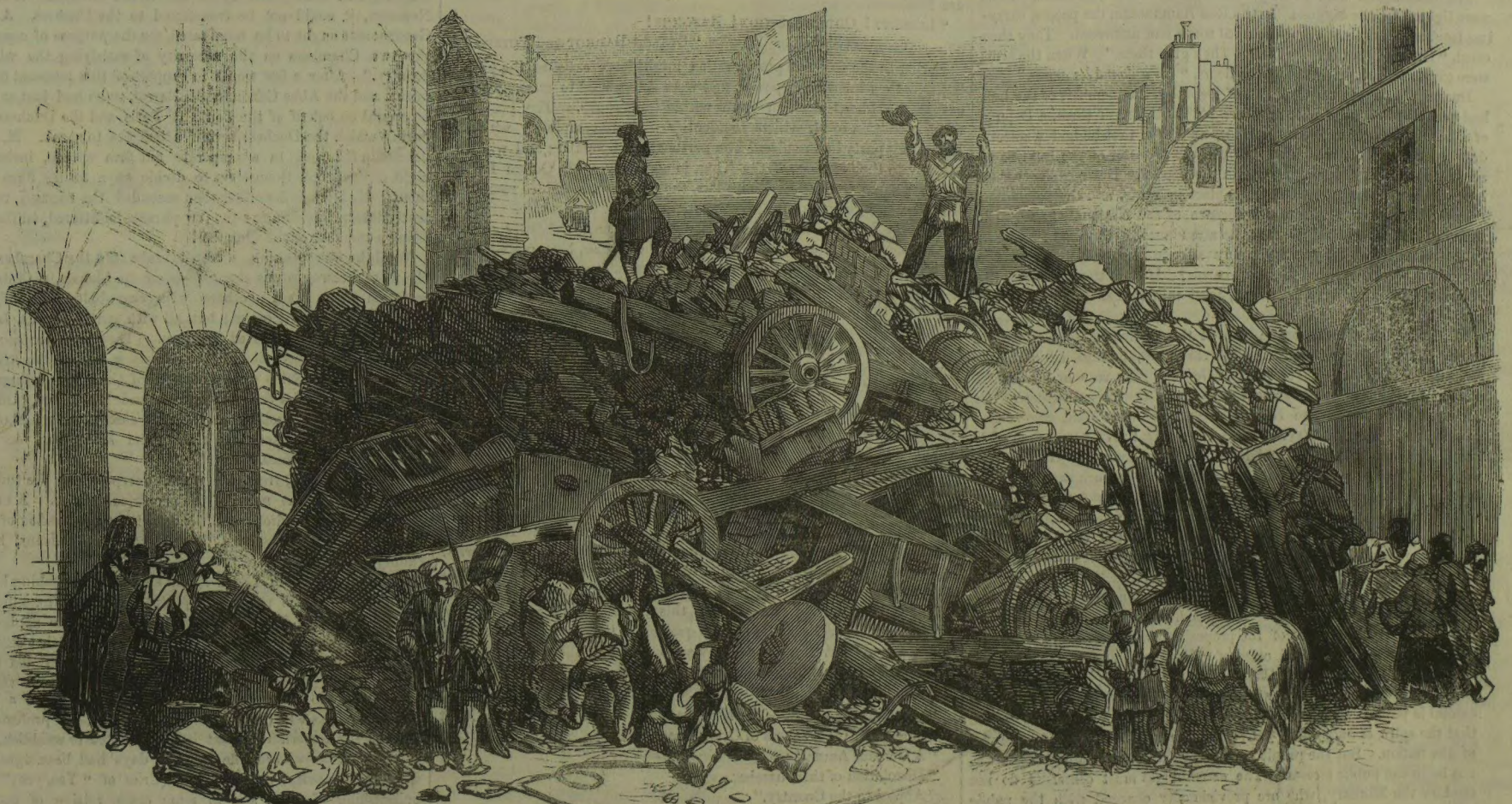
effect was electric. The Municipal Guards raised their bayonets shouldered arms, and marched off.

At half-past three, the Marché des Innocens and the Faubourg St. Martin were the scene of a melancholy and unequal conflict between the people and the Municipal Guards—a volley fired by the latter wounded a great number. A strong patrol of National Guards, however, arriving, interposed, and compelled the Municipal Guards to surrender their colours.

At the Filles du Calvaire there was also fighting, several cannon-shots having been fired in that street; and the General commanding the troops (Peyronet Tiburce Sebastiani), brother of the Marshal, is said to have been shot by a man *en blouse*.

Ten of the people made prisoners by the troops were confined in the guard-house of the Boulevard des Bonnes Nouvelles, which has uniformly been taken by the people in every *émeute*. The people attacked it at five o'clock, disarmed the soldiers, discharged the muskets, and then returned them, liberating the prisoners. They carried off the flag that adorned the entrance, and presented it as a trophy to the 3rd Legion of National Guards. The 5th regiment, which joined the people in July, 1830, was present during this affair, and again fraternised with the people. The people proceeded at five o'clock to the Prefecture of Police, to liberate the prisoners confined there. On their way, they called at the *Reforme* newspaper office, and were told that all was not over, that the Banquet must take place, and that good care would be taken to secure their liberties.

At three o'clock, M. Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, waited upon the King to inform him that the Municipal Council had decided on de-



BARRICADE IN THE RUE ST. MARTIN.



manding the resignation of the Ministry. The King immediately convoked a council of Ministers, and brought the subject before them. The Ministers replied "*Sire, renvoyez-nous.*" Having accepted their resignation, the King sent for M. Molé, who replied that he accepted of the *Ministère de l'Émeute.*"

Towards half-past four an officer of the *Etat Major* passed along the Boulevards, announcing the change of Ministry, and the appointment of Count Molé to the Presidency of the Council. The feelings with which this announcement was received showed that this concession would not be deemed sufficient—that securities would be demanded for the future. "There shall be no mistake this time" was an exclamation heard in numberless groups.

Nevertheless, there was a short interval of lull; the firing had ceased; the troops were everywhere returning to their barracks, and some hope might be entertained that all might yet terminate without further disaster. In the course of the evening, however, an incident occurred which at once gave a fatal turn to the events of the day. As the crowd assembled before the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were uttering the usual cries, the soldiers fired without any previous notice, and fifty-two persons fell dead or wounded. A cry of vengeance was immediately uttered by the people, the victims of this abominable outrage, and several of them hastened into the neighbouring streets, shouting "To arms! to arms! We are being assassinated!" Shortly after a cart arrived at the offices of the *National*, containing dead bodies. The vehicle was surrounded by people, who were weeping and full of indignation, and who showed the bloody bodies, crying, "They are assassins who have slain them! We will avenge them! Give us arms!—arms!" The torches, casting their glare by turns on the bodies and on the people, added to the violent emotions of the scene. M. Garnier Pagès, being at that moment in the offices of the *National*, addressed the people. He promised that he would employ his efforts to obtain for the people thus attacked the satisfaction which was required from their impious and atrocious Ministers. M. de Courtais, Deputy of the Opposition, hastened to the Boulevard des Capucines, to inquire into the causes of this shameful butchery. He ascertained that the colonel of the regiment which had caused the firing to take place was in consternation at what had occurred. He thus explained what he called a deplorable imprudence. At the moment at which the crowd arrived, a bullet from a gun, which went off by accident in the garden of the hotel, broke the leg of the lieutenant-colonel's horse. The officer commanding the detachment believed that it was an attack, and immediately, with a guilty want of reflection, commanded his men to fire. This officer was immediately placed in prison. Of this unfortunate incident another account is given, which attributes the firing of the soldiers to a spontaneous movement of their own, occasioned by seeing a young man walk up to the officer in command and blow his brains out with a pistol. This account receives no corroboration, however, from the French papers, and is probably unfounded.

A few minutes after, the buzz of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "*Mourir pour la Patrie*," was chaunted by the throng, instead of the victorious "*Marseillaise*." Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully ranged in the cart.

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it.

The Revolutionary storm again rose, loud and violent. The night was one of immense activity. Barricades were raised at the corner of every street. One of prodigious strength was built at the end of the Rue Richelieu. Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevards has been felled for use in the barriers.

A significant occurrence took place in the Boulevard des Italiens: three regiments of the line, armed to the teeth, preceded by five hundred National Guards, a regiment of Cuirassiers, three field-pieces, and three caissons of ammunition, appeared. The people coolly stopped and unharnessed the horses, and opened the caissons and distributed the ammunition. Numbers then mounted astride the guns, and were dragged off by their comrades in derisive triumph: the troops of the line, the Guards, and the people fraternising with enthusiasm.

The inhabitants were politely conducted to their residences. Fires were lighted for the bivouac. In the Rue Rambuteau, the people, carrying torches, knocked at the doors until some one answered. They then cried, "Have you arms?" "Yes." "Then give them." When the arms were given, the people wrote on the doors, "*On a donné les armes.*"

During the day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Left had mustered in considerable numbers. M. Vavin, one of them, a Deputy of Paris, rose amidst profound silence, and said that he had a solemn duty to accomplish, which was to call the Minister of the Interior to account for the scenes then passing in the capital. During twenty-four hours serious disturbances had taken place in Paris, and the population remarked with astonishment the absence of the National Guard. On Monday orders had been given for its attendance. Why had they been countermanded? Why was it only after a first collision that the drummers were permitted to beat to arms? If from the beginning the National Guard had been called out, fatal misfortunes would have been avoided.

M. Guizot had shortly before entered the Chamber, followed by the groans of the 10th Legion of the National Guard, stationed without, who had saluted him with cries of "*A bas Guizot!*" He rose and said, "I have nothing to say at the present moment to the interpellations of the honourable member. The King has sent for Count Molé, who is empowered to form a Ministry." (Loud cries of "Bravo," and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot. He then continued.) "We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain in office, which will be till our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act in everything we do according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the interests of the country."

After some interruption created by this announcement, M. Odilon Barrot rose, and said:—"In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday (the impeachment). (Loud cries of "Yes, yes," and "No.") I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point. (No, no.)"

M. Dupin then rose, and said, "The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the will of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations cannot be in the public streets. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the Ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order, and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the proposition presented yesterday." (Loud cries of "No, no.")

M. Guizot: "As long as the Cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs, it will make the law be respected. The Cabinet sees no reason why the Chamber should suspend its labours. The Crown, at the present moment, is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the Cabinet is upon these benches, no business need remain suspended."

The President then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odilon Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the Opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the Conservatives were against it. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

A minute after the entrance of M. Guizot into the Chamber of Deputies, M. Muret (de Bort) came out and announced that M. Guizot and his colleagues were out of office. The announcement spread like wildfire, and in less than half an hour was known all over Paris. At about eight o'clock in the evening an immense crowd proceeded to the residence of M. Odilon Barrot, and entered the court-yard of his house. Several even made their way into his apartment, although in the most peaceable manner. A deputation advanced towards him. He was at the time in company with many of his colleagues. M. Barrot addressed the deputation as follows:—"My Friends, I think I see your fathers of July, 1830; it is a display of the same courage—the same generosity. (Unanimous cheers.) And to be, like them, worthy of liberty, be calm in triumph; that is the character which is suitable to the cause of right and liberty."

Loud cries of "Long live Odilon Barrot!" were then raised. M. Garnier Pagès added a few energetic words to persuade the crowd to retire peaceably. The shouts recommenced with increased strength, and were taken up by the people in the Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins.

At the night the King sent for M. Thiers, M. Molé having declined the task of forming a new Ministry. M. Thiers immediately undertook, with more readiness than insight into his own position, to submit to his Majesty the list of a new Cabinet, making a proviso, however, that he might be permitted to join with him, as one of his colleagues, M. Odilon Barrot. To this his Majesty was graciously pleased to accede.

#### THURSDAY.

Upon Thursday Paris passed completely into the hands of the populace. The news of the dissolution of the Guizot Cabinet, and the summons of M. Molé to the presence of the King of the French, had caused the most lively satisfaction; but the destiny that decides the fate of empires had doomed the dynasty of Orleans. The gasconading brutality or ill-judged zeal of an infantry officer became the more immediate cause which threw the Crown of France into the market, and will, probably, change or modify the whole of the present political combinations of Modern Europe.

The indignant people, no longer satisfied with having effected a change of Ministry, now demanded a new form of government. The fall of the House of Orleans was henceforth inevitable.

During the whole of the night the people worked at the barricades. Pale, but resolute and fearless, they wrought in perfect silence; and when the morning broke, Paris was prepared to dispute her streets inch by inch, if need were to do so.

The majority of the populace was but scantily supplied with arms; yet the indomitable spirit which animated them supplied the place of weapons, and not a doubt or fear was entertained with regard to the termination of the conflict. This, except on a few scattered points, was happily avoided. The National Guard had fraternised with the people and the regiments of the line with the National Guard. The National Guard would not fire on the people; the line would not fire on the National Guard. The force of the Government was paralysed. It was about nine o'clock that the 45th regiment of the line fraternised bodily with the National Guard. The 30th regiment gave up their arms to the people at the first summons. At eleven the quarters of the five companies of *Pompier*s were assailed, and the whole of their arms and ammunition were given up to the insurgents. Similar reports were every moment brought to the Tuileries; and it became evident that if something were not done, and that speedily, the whole of the troops would desert the Sovereign. At eleven o'clock the following Proclamation was issued:—

"CITIZENS OF PARIS.—Orders have been given to suspend the firing. We have just been charged by the King to compose a Ministry. The Chamber will be dissolved immediately. General Lamoricière has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris."

"MM. O. Barrot, Thiers, Lamoricière, and Duvergier de Hauranne are Ministers."

"LIBERTY! ORDER! UNION! REFORMS!"

(Signed)

"ODILON BARROT and THIERS."

Earlier in the day this proclamation might have satisfied the people, but now they knew their power, and were determined to guarantee and ensure the liberties which were within their grasp. The pusillanimous hesitation of M. Thiers to identify himself completely with the Reforming party had rendered him personally unpopular; and while on his way to the presence of the King, in company with Odilon Barrot, hitherto one of their favourite leaders, the populace assembled round the Tuileries had given audible manifestations of their displeasure.

Scarcely had the address of the new Government, hastily printed in the offices of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Presse*, been posted, than it was torn down. The march of events had swept past the original leaders of the Reform party. M. Odilon Barrot had himself in vain addressed the people. Listened to with cold respect alone, it was obvious that, if he wished to maintain his leadership, it must be by swimming with the current. Clinging to M. Thiers and the Orleans dynasty, he could but sink with them. Such is the usual course of Revolutions. The leader of this hour is the laggard-behind in the next. As the Girondins were effaced by the Mountain, M. Odilon Barrot was blotted out by the progressive will of that Reform he had adopted partly from conviction and partly from necessity. The active energy of the people had already left him behind.

The troops had been gradually concentrated round the Tuileries as they were withdrawn from the barricades. The people had been informed that they had been ordered back to their barracks. No sooner was this piece of duplicity known, than an immediate cry, "*Aux Tuileries! Aux Tuileries!*" arose; and from every part of the capital the insurgents began to march upon the Palais Royal and the Tuileries.

The suddenness and unanimity of this movement was extraordinary. By twelve o'clock the whole of this quarter of the town was invested, and it was evident that an attack was contemplated. The alarm in the Palace may be imagined from the fact that at one o'clock the following Proclamation was posted at the Bourse and in most of the streets:—

"CITIZENS OF PARIS.—The King has abdicated in favour of the Count de Paris, with the Duchess of Orleans as Regent."

"A General Amnesty."

"Dissolution of the Chamber."

"Appeal to the Country."

But this was again too late. It was in vain that M. Emile Girardin, who was, according to his own journal—the *Presse*—one of the most earnest counsellors of the abdication, appealed to the people, urged

by their wrongs, or to the gallant Lamoricière, whose gratitude to the Orleans family for the rank to which he had risen in their service effaced itself in the bitterness of his feelings towards the Marshal Duke of Islay, and the consistency of his own Republicanism. The terrible cry of "*A la potence Louis Philippe!*" was now heard. At half-past twelve the attack on the Palais Royal commenced. It was taken by storm after a battle which lasted for nearly an hour. At half-past one the Palace of the Tuileries surrendered, and was taken possession of by the National Guards and the people. The carnage on both sides must have been very great. The computation is that there are upwards of 500 killed and wounded, but this is probably an exaggeration.

It was fortunate that the King and Queen, and Royal Family, were able to escape before the Tuileries was abandoned to pillage. The Queen and the Duchesses of Nemours and Montpensier left at one o'clock, escorted by a large body of cuirassiers and dragoons. They directed their way along the quay between the gardens of the Tuileries and the river, which was still in the hands of the Royal troops, and crossed the Place de la Concorde, towards the Barrière de Passy. It was generally believed that beyond the barrier they had taken the road to Dreux. It was also supposed that the King had accompanied the Queen and Royal Family in their flight; but, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, he left the Palace by the garden of the Tuileries disguised as a citizen, and walked to the station of the Rouen Railway, accompanied by two friends, with whom he took his place in one of the second-class carriages of a train about to start, and departed almost immediately. The same reports stated his destination to have been Havre. In London, on the Sunday evening, it was confidently stated that he was at the Château of Eu.

It now only remained for those who yet adhered to the monarchical form to endeavour to establish the claim of the young Count of Paris to the throne.

The Chamber of Deputies was to have met at three o'clock, but the events of the morning having deranged the order of business, the President took the chair at one o'clock, the time at which the *bureaux* ought to have met.

About three hundred Deputies were present.

The first proposition was that of M. Charles Lafitte, that the Chamber should declare its sitting permanent. A brief discussion left this question unsettled, except by the tacit determination of the members not to propose or carry an adjournment. No explicit resolution having been assented to, about half-past one it was rumoured that the Duchess of Orleans and the two Princes, her sons, were on their way to the Chamber. Shortly after, the Duchess and her children entered, followed by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. The Count of Paris was led in first. With difficulty he penetrated as far as the semicircle in front of the President's chair, so crowded was it with Deputies and National Guards. The Duchess seated herself in an arm-chair, with a son at each side of her, in the space just alluded to.

Immediately after, the passages to the various parts of the Chamber were filled with an immense body of the people and National Guards, both armed. Cries of "You cannot enter!" "You have no right to enter!" were heard; but the next moment a number of men belonging to the people forced their way into the Chamber, and placed themselves under the tribune.

The Duchess of Orleans then rose, and, taking the young Princes by the hand, led them to the range of seats behind the Deputies, and in front of the President. The Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier placed themselves immediately behind the Princesses and her sons. The greatest agitation prevailed, and it was a moment after increased by the public tribunes having been invaded by another body of the people.

M. Dupin, who ascended the tribune amidst deep silence, said, "In the present situation of the capital and of the country, the Chamber was bound to assemble immediately. The King has abdicated. He has disposed of the Crown in favour of his grandson, the Count of Paris; and has constituted the Duchess of Orleans Regent." (Applause from all the Centre and some of the public tribunes, with loud disapprobation on the Left.)

A Voice (from one of the Tribunes): "It is too late!"

An agitation impossible to describe here arose. A number of Deputies collected round the Duchess of Orleans and the rest of the Royal group. National Guards without ceremony mingled with the Deputies who had done so.

After the tumult had in some degree subsided, M. Marie said "The position of the people had changed since the morning, and as the Regency had been given by an act of the Chambers to the Duke de Nemours, it could not be transferred to the Duchess. A Provisional Government ought to be nominated, for the purpose of consulting with the two Chambers on the necessity of satisfying the wishes of the country." After a few words in support of this proposal from M. Crémieux and the Abbe Génoude, M. Barrot, who had just entered, made an appeal on behalf of the Count of Paris and the Duchess of Orleans, during which the Duchess herself attempted to speak. M. de la Roche Jaquélin followed, in a temperate but firm speech, insisting on the right of the people themselves to decide on a future form of Government. M. Michel Chevallier then ascended the tribune, but was violently interpellated during the few phrases he uttered, on the score of not being a member of the Chamber.

While he was speaking, a crowd broke into the Chamber, dressed in the most heterogeneous manner—some in blouses, with dragoons' helmets on their heads; others with cross-belts and infantry caps; others in ordinary clothes; but all with arms—swords, lances, spears, muskets—and tri-coloured banners. They at once seized on such seats as were unoccupied; several even ascended the tribune. The President, to mark his disapprobation of their proceedings, put on his hat. This created a dreadful uproar, and the cry of "Off with your hat, President!" broke from the new-comers. Several of them even directed their muskets at him. The scene was one of almost unimaginable violence.

M. Ledru-Rollin, from his place, overpowering the tumult with his voice, called, in the name of the people, for silence. A number of the Deputies now withdrew, and the crowd took possession of their places. The tumult was tremendous. The Duchess of Orleans, however, sat calmly amidst the uproar.

After some time, M. Ledru-Rollin succeeded in making himself heard. In the name of the people, he protested against the kind of Government which had just been proposed. (Immense applause; cries of "Bravo! bravo!" from the new-comers, and their comrades in the public tribunes.) Already, in 1842, he had demanded the constitution of 1791. (Cheers.) That constitution declared that it should be necessary to make an appeal to the people, when a Regency bill was to be passed. (The loudest applause.) He protested, therefore, against the Government that it is attempted to establish, in the name of the citizens who for the last two days had been fighting, and who would, if necessary, resume arms. (Cries of "Yes, yes;" cheers, with brandishing of arms, and in some cases, raising of muskets to the shoulder.) He concluded by demanding, in the name of the people, a Provisional Government. (Great applause.)

M. de Lamartine followed the same line of argument as that adopted



by M. Ledru-Rollin, and was continually interrupted by thunders of applause.

At this moment a violent knocking was heard at the door of an upper tribune, which was not entirely filled. On the door being opened, a number of armed men rushed in. Several of them forced their way to the front seats, and pointed their muskets at the Deputies. Some of the weapons were also turned in the direction of the Royal party.

The persons immediately around the Duchess and her children now endeavoured to persuade her to quit the Chamber, and in a few moments she did so, accompanied by her sons and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier.

M. Sauzet, at the same moment, withdrew from the President's chair. M. Ledru-Rollin then proposed the names of MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Arago, de Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier Pages, Mariet and Crémieux, as members of the Provisional Government.

These names were received with acclamation. Cries of "No Civil List, and 'No King!' were then raised by the crowd. Amidst the tumult which followed a shot was fired by one of the mob into the painting of "Louis Philippe swearing to the Charter." Great confusion ensued, and the painting would have been hewn from the wall, but for a workman who mounted the tribune, sabre in hand, and called upon his brethren, to prove that the people knew how to conduct itself with propriety after victory.

M. de Lamartine was then called for. On mounting the tribune, he said that the Provisional Government at once ought to be proclaimed. The names were then again read aloud, in the midst of cries and tumult; and at four o'clock the members of the new Government proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, inaugurated by their own happy audacity, backed by the will of some hundreds of National Guards and as many of the people; scarcely ten Deputies having remained to the conclusion of the sitting.

Meanwhile, the Duchess of Orleans, who in the crush and confusion had been momentarily separated from her children, passed through the residence of M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by M. Crémieux and several other Deputies, in the direction of the Hôtel des Invalides, where a carriage was in waiting. It was, however, understood in the evening that the Duchess and her children were still in Paris.

The Duke de Nemours, who conducted himself throughout the events of the day with coolness, rode away with a large party of General officers, and no certain intelligence was to be learnt about him. The Duke de Montpensier was said to be at Vincennes.

During these events the insurgents had not been idle. The two palaces had been abandoned to pillage. The garden of the Tuileries was strewed with dresses, bonnets, music-books, and other ladies' gear. The furniture had been nearly all burnt on three huge fires, the one in the Rue Rivoli, and the others on the quay. The cellars of the palace were filled with drunken rioters.

Between the railing which separates the Tuileries from the Place de Carrousel, on which spot Louis Philippe had, at nine o'clock, reviewed a portion of the troops who were so soon to desert him, there were thousands of bloused and armed citizens, in all stages of drunkenness. The same distaste for personal plunder had, however, been evinced by the people as that which had distinguished the Revolution of July; and every man or woman who issued from the Tuileries was scrupulously searched by the guards stationed by the leaders of the populace at the gates. In the Palais Royal a similar scene had taken place. A huge fire kindled in the court had consumed the gilt chairs, paintings, canopies, sofas, settees, curtains, and tables, which were hurled by the mob from the windows. Amongst these was the throne on which Louis Philippe, for the first time, sat, as King of the French, ere he took possession of the Palace of the Tuileries. It was thrust into the fire amid thunders of applause, and the charred and burning fragments were subsequently trampled under foot in savage sport. Some of the splendid draperies were borne in frantic triumph along the Boulevards. The Palace was gutted by the insurgents from garret to cellar.

At five o'clock the Provisional Government issued the following proclamation:—

"TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS!

"PARIS, Feb. 24.

"A great revolution has just been accomplished. In two days public opinion has declared itself with an energy and a unanimity which, we have no hesitation in saying, find no precedent in our history.

"Eighty thousand National Guards are out: upwards of one hundred thousand citizens have taken up arms!

"You are providing for the wants of liberty; but the necessity of order must also be thought of.

"Therefore, organise yourselves, form patrols, mingle with the National Guard, unite together the different points of the capital. Whilst waiting until the public powers be reconstituted on their mutual bases, until the men who will undertake the direction of affairs have commenced accomplishing their duty towards you, it is you who guard Paris. Paris has confidence in your patriotism and your devotedness. Above all, let there be no division.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MM.	MM.
Arago	Marrast
Dupont (de l'Eure)	Louis Blanc
Lamartine	Ferdinand Flocon
Ledru-Rollin	Albert (a workman)."
Mariet	

After this, tranquillity was restored, only to be disturbed by the cries of drunken persons who paraded the streets.

Thus, after a reign of seventeen years and a half, fell Louis Philippe of Orleans, first King of the French. As a successful intriguer, called by a people to the throne from which the will of the same people had finally ejected him, he fell in the same fruitless struggle as that which had destroyed a preceding dynasty.

FRIDAY.

The first morning that dawned on the new Republic found Paris in an excited but perfectly peaceful state. The flush of a great and decisive victory was visible in the bearing and attitude of the people, who thronged the streets in immense multitudes; but their behaviour was marked with the utmost moderation and propriety. A large proportion of them were armed with every variety of weapon, from the regular musket to the improvised pike; yet was there no disturbance nor tendency to use them for anything but the maintenance of order, and the legitimate precautions of defence required by the new position of affairs. The barricades remained protected by bodies of armed citizens, whose department was everywhere characterized by the utmost civility. It must not, however, be supposed that crimes were not occasionally committed. So apparently convenient an opportunity for the misdeeds of the malefactor was certainly not allowed to escape. But in every instance the offenders, when discovered, fell the victims of popular justice, the decrees of which were summarily executed on the spot. Several thieves taken in *flagrante delicto* were tried by the bystanders, and shot without further ceremony. In some cases the bodies of the

marauders thus signally punished were allowed to remain where they had fallen, with the inscription "Voleur" affixed to them, as ghastly warnings to such as might be similarly inclined.

The Provisional Government installed the previous day in the Hôtel de Ville, under the sanction of the sovereign people, was officially announced in the following Proclamation, which appeared in the *Moniteur* and other morning papers:—

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE,—

"A retrograde Government has been overturned by the heroism of the people of Paris.

"This Government has fled, leaving behind it traces of blood, which will for ever forbid its return.

"The blood of the people has flowed, as in July; but, happily, it has not been shed in vain. It has secured a national and popular Government in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

"A Provisional Government, at the call of the people and some Deputies in the sitting of the 24th of February, is for the moment invested with the care of organizing and securing the national victory. It is composed of MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Crémieux, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pages. The Secretaries to this Government are MM. Armand, Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon. These citizens have not hesitated for an instant to accept the patriotic mission which has been imposed upon them by the urgency of the occasion.

"Frenchmen, give to the world the example Paris has given to France. Prepare yourselves, by order and confidence in yourselves, for the institutions which are about to be given you.

"The Provisional Government desires a Republic, pending the ratification of the French people, who are to be immediately consulted.

"Neither the people of Paris nor the Provisional Government desire to substitute their opinion for the opinions of the citizens at large upon the definite form of Government which the national sovereignty shall proclaim.

"*L'unité de la nation*, formed henceforth of all classes of the people which compose it.

"The government of the nation by itself.

"Liberty, equality, and fraternity for its principles.

"The people to devise and to maintain order.

"Such is the democratic government which France owes to herself, and which our efforts will assure to her.

"Such are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

(Signed) "Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Bedeau, Michel Goudchaux, Arago, Bethmont, Marie, Carnot, Cavaignac, Garnier-Pagès."

The Municipal Guard is disbanded.

The protection of the city of Paris is confined to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais.

These are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure), President of the Council

M. de Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs

M. Arago, Minister of Marine

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice

General Bedeau, Minister of War

M. Marie, Minister of Public Works

M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior

M. Bethmont, Minister of Commerce

M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finances

M. Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris

M. Recurt, Adjoint

M. Geunard, Adjoint

General Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers

General de Courtais, Commandant-General of National Guards.

The other Mayors are provisionally retained, as well as the Adjoints, under the name of Mayors-Adjoints of Arrondissement.

The Prefecture of Police is under the orders of the Mayor of Paris, and will be re-constituted under another bill.

The Municipal Guard is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais, superior Commandant of the National Guard of Paris.

In some copies of this document the following paragraph is inserted:—

"When blood has flowed, when the capital of France is in flames, the mission of the Provisional Government is the public safety. All France will listen to it, and lend it a patriotic concurrence. Under the popular Government which the Provisional Government proclaims, every citizen is a magistrate." While, on the other hand, that beginning "Neither the people of Paris" is omitted. Another name also is added to those of the secretaries, that of Albert, who, in the printed proclamation placarded on the walls, where his name also appears, is described as a working mechanic. Whether these modifications were unintentional, or made with a view to adopt the Address to different classes of readers, it is difficult to say. Probably the latter is the truest interpretation.

In the course of the day the following notices were also published:—

"IN THE NAME OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

"CITIZENS,—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru-Rollin, Recurt, Marrast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the Government.

"The will of the people has also chosen for delegates in the department of the Police the citizens of Coussidière and Sobrier.

"The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et. Arago to the Direction-General of the Post Office.

"As first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions for Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible."

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—

"The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Chamber of Peers is prohibited from meeting.

"A national assembly will be convoked as soon as the Provisional Government shall have regulated the measures of order and police necessary for the vote of all the citizens.

"LAMARTINE, LEDRU-ROLLIN,  
LOUIS BLANC, Secretary.

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

"Paris, 24th February."

"THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"CITIZENS,—Your attitude in these late and glorious days has been such as was to be expected from men long accustomed to struggles for liberty. Thanks to your fraternal union with the people and the schools, the Revolution is accomplished. The country will be grateful to you for it. At the present hour all the citizens form part of the National Guard; all are bound to co-operate actively with the Provisional Government for the regular triumph of public liberties. The Provisional Government reckons on your zeal and devotedness to second its efforts in the difficult mission which the people have conferred upon it."

Proclamations, addresses, exhortations, and every species of document now pour forth from the Provisional Government, couched in language semi-official, semi-bombastic. Oratorical tropes figure side by side with peremptory decrees, and give a strange excited look to all the acts of the new Government. The utmost eagerness is displayed to testify its presence to every department of the State, and to drive off full gallop with the car of Government, lest its wheels should meet with untimely obstruction from its lively constituents. The multitude and rapid succession of these proclamations render it difficult to introduce them into our narrative with any degree of order.

The distress among the working classes, the absence of work, and the dearth of provisions, formed, if not the immediate, a very powerful incentive to the revolutionary outbreak. Hunger and desperation were the arms with which the people resisted and vanquished a tyrannical and corrupt Government. The following address to the working men was accordingly well calculated to induce tranquillity and confidence:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"PARIS, Feb. 25.

The Government of the French Republic pledges itself to guarantee the existence of the working man by his labour. It engages, also, to guarantee work to all citizens. It recognises the fact that working men are entitled to unite together to enjoy the legitimate advantages of their labour. The Provisional Government restores to the working classes, to whom it belongs by right, the million which falls in from the Civil List.

"GARNIER PAGES, Mayor of Paris."

In the morning the people had been enjoined not to lay aside their arms, but to preserve an attitude of defence, as an attack from the fortress of Vincennes, though not anticipated, was yet possible. Preparations were made to march against that fortress the same day. All fears as to any danger from that quarter were allayed by the following:—

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The garrison of the Fort of Vincennes has acknowledged the Government of the Republic. All the troops are sending in their adhesion to the movement with which all France has been carried along. At every moment the Provisional Government of the Republic receives from the towns and populations the most impassioned testimonies of sympathy with the cause of the people. "*Vive la République!*" Paris, 25th February, 1848.

The members of the Provisional Government,

Dupont (de l'Eure).  
Lamartine.  
Garnier Pages.  
Arago.  
Marie.  
Ledru-Rollin.  
Crémieux.  
Louis Blanc.  
Marrast.  
Flocon.  
Albert (Ouvrier).

Measures were taken in the various Ministerial departments to prevent any branch of the public service from suffering any interruption. The Minister of the Interior addressed a circular to the Prefects, calling on them to proclaim directly the Republican Government. The Court of Cassation, on the demand of the Minister of Justice, and in conformity with the views of M. Dupin, Procureur-Général, passed a decree, declaring that henceforth justice should be rendered in the name of the French people.

To ensure peace in the midst of an armed populace, and abstinence from all lawless pillage, a competent supply of food was one of the most urgent necessities, and the following measure was wisely concerted:—

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The Provisional Government decrees:—

"The bakers of Paris are required to place at the disposal of the chiefs of posts of the National Guard one-fifth of their make of bread, in exchange for checks of payment, which shall be paid to them at the Hôtel de Ville, for bread destined to the nourishment of the armed citizens.

"The distribution shall be made by the said chiefs.

"Hôtel de Ville, 25th February.

"By delegation."

In the same view of ensuring order and tranquillity, by giving an useful direction and employment to a number of armed men, whose want of occupation might render them dangerous, the following notice was conceived:—

"The Provisional Government decrees:—That twenty-four battalions of National Guards for active service shall be immediately recruited in the city of Paris; the enrolment shall commence at twelve o'clock this day, in the twelve mairies in which the persons enrolled may reside. These National Guards shall receive 1*fr.* 50*c.* per day as pay, and shall be clothed and armed at the cost of the country. The Minister of War is charged to concert with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine for the organisation, the prompt instruction, and the arming the said battalions.

"LAMARTINE."

"Hôtel de Ville, Feb. 23, seven o'clock in the morning.

"GARNIER PAGES, Mayor of Paris."

The interests of the poorer classes are again wisely consulted, and their adhesion to the new Government strengthened, by the following decrees:—

"The Provisional Government decrees as follows:—

"All objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété, from Feb. 4, consisting of linen, clothes, and other small articles, on which not more than 10*fr.* have been lent, shall be given back to the parties to whom they belong. The Minister of Finance is charged with the task of providing for the expense which the present decree will occasion.

"The Provisional Government decrees that the Tuileries shall henceforward serve as an asylum to invalided workmen."

It was reported during the day that a body of men had threatened or actually begun to visit the various printing-offices, for the purpose of breaking the machinery in them, and the following placard appeared on the walls of Paris:—

"BROTHERS!

"PARIS, Feb. 25, 6 P.M.

"We learn that, amidst the joys of triumph, some of our companions, misled by perfidious counsels, have wished to tarnish the glory of our





LOUIS-PHILIPPE, EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.





THE COUNT OF PARIS.



Revolution by excesses which we disapprove of with all our energy: they have threatened to break the mechanical presses! Brothers! These men are in the wrong. We suffer, as they do, the perturbations caused by the introduction of machinery into manufactures; but, instead of quarrelling with inventions which abridge labour, but multiply produce, we charge none but egotistical and improvident Governments with being the cause of all our grief. In future this can never be. Therefore spare the machines. Besides, to attack machinery is to stop the march and stifle the voice of the Revolution. It is, under the grave circumstances by which we are surrounded, doing the work of bad citizens."

An unfortunate incident occurred in the course of this day, through which the Pont Louis Philippe was destroyed. The toll-house having been set on fire about one o'clock, the flames caught the joists where the chains of the bridge are connected with the wood-work; they gave way, and the platform was precipitated into the Seine. The shock was tremendous, and several passengers who were crossing the bridge at the fatal moment were submerged and perished.

The bridge is henceforth to be called "Le Pont de la Reforme." Changes of a similar nature in the names of various public edifices and streets were also announced. "Liberté," "Egalité," "Fraternité," are to be inscribed again on all public monuments. The Royal colleges of Paris are to resume their old names, such as Lycée-Napoléon, Monge, Chenier, Fourcroy, &c. The town of Bourbon-Vendée is to be again Napoleon-Vendée. The Place Royale is Place de la République, and the same denomination is to be restored to the Place Louis Quinze and bridge. The Rue du Chemin de Versailles, where the famous banquet was to have taken place, is to be called Rue du Banquet.

The Commerce of this day announced that all the departments were following "the sublime movement at Paris." Rouen, especially, had joined the Revolution heart and soul; and 300 inhabitants of that city and Havre, with a copious supply of arms, had arrived in the capital that morning by the Rouen Railroad. Among the incidents of the day was the procession of a large number of people to St. Cyr, to bring in the pupils of the Military School, and to apprise them of the downfall of Royalty, and the proclamation of the Republic, which had been concealed from them. The young men of the school, to the number of 600, repaired forthwith to the Hôtel de Ville, and sent in, by a deputation, their adhesion to the Provisional Government of the Republic, with an offer of their services.

In the course of the night M. Arago, the Minister of the Marine, sent for all the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic? They replied, "All." He then said that he required a man of courage and steadiness—that he knew them all to be so, and that he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose to select. They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said that he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice—that of popularity, he therefore appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved of by all the Admirals.

This fact brings us to the termination of the first day of the Republic, which has the glory of having been marked throughout, although amidst circumstances of the most exciting nature, by singular order and tranquility.

## SATURDAY.

In the interval which had elapsed since the first establishment of the Provisional Government, order had been in great measure restored. To this admirable conduct of the National Guard had chiefly contributed; but it must be admitted, that, but for the wisdom and temper exhibited by the people themselves, it would have been all but impossible to have preserved tranquility. From the country round Paris, and the provinces, however, accounts were scarcely so favourable to the pacific wishes of the more moderate Republicans, for the preservation of public order. The fort of St. Valerian, the last of the fortifications which held out against the Provisional Government, had surrendered, after a considerable degree of resistance; but the Château de Neuilly had been sacked and burnt to the ground during the night. The splendid country mansion of Baron Rothschild, at Suresnes, had also been burnt, under the impression that it was royal property. On the Northern Railway, at different intervals as far as Pontoise, the rails had been taken up. A viaduct had been destroyed between Paris and Amiens, and another between Amiens and the frontiers of Belgium. The railway stations at St. Denis, Enghien, Pontoise, &c., had also been burnt. The destruction of the bridge of Asnières, on the Rouen line, had also put a complete stop to traffic. These wanton displays of insurrectionary rage were likely to be severely felt in Paris, as they would probably interpose new obstacles to the arrival of provisions, a probable dearth of which had already demanded the attention of the Provisional Government. In addition to this, rumours of the most idle and occasionally contradictory nature were circulated through the whole of the day for party purposes. The public papers asserted Belgium to have declared itself a Republic. It was reported that London was in flames, and the Queen Victoria a fugitive; that Louis Philippe was dead from an attack of apoplexy immediately consequent on his arrival in London, and that the Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Paris had demanded their passports. It was also reported, late in the day, that the prisoners had escaped from Poissy. On the other hand, it was positively known that the Minister of the Interior had received telegraphic intelligence, that the Republic had been proclaimed at Lille, Tours, Bordeaux, Dijon, Boulogne, Amiens, and many other towns, and had everywhere been adhered to with joy and enthusiasm.

Early in the morning Admiral Baudin left Paris for Toulon. He was immediately to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algeria an integral province of the French Republic.

The following address to the citizens of Paris appeared in the *Moniteur* of this day, bearing date from the preceding evening:—

### "CITIZENS OF PARIS,—

"The emotion which agitates the capital would compromise, not the victory, but the prosperity of the people; it would retard the advantages to be derived from the conquests which it has effected in these two immortal days. This emotion will calm down in a little time, for it has no longer any real cause in existing facts.

"The Government, which was overthrown on the 22nd, has fled.

"The army returns hour by hour to its duty towards the people, and to its glory, which consists in devotedness to the nation alone.

"The circulation, suspended by the barricades, is being prudently but rapidly established; provisions are assured, and the bakers are provided with flour for 35 days.

"The Generals bring in to us the most complete and most spontaneous adhesions.

"One thing alone still retards the sentiment of public security, and that is, the agitation of the people, which is want of work, and the ill-founded distrust which causes the shops to be kept closed, and puts a stop to business.

"To-morrow, the uneasy agitation of a suffering part of the population will disappear, under the impression of the works which are about to be resumed, and of the enrolments of men receiving pay, which the Provisional Government has decreed to-day.

"It is not weeks which we demand from the capital and the people to show a popular power fully re-organised, and to exhibit a return of that calm which full work and occupation produce: two days more, and public peace will be completely restored! two days more, and liberty will be immovably established! two days more, and the people will have its Government."

This address was signed by the Provisional Government, and immediately preceded the following decrees, bearing the same date:—

"The Provisional Government of the French Republic being informed that certain soldiers have put down their arms and deserted, gives the most severe orders in the departments, that the men who thus abandon their corps may be arrested, and punished with all the rigour of the law. Never had the country more need of its army to assure its independence, abroad and its liberty at home. The Provisional Government, before having recourse to the law, appeals to the patriotism of the army.

"The Provisional Government decrees as follows.—All objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété, from Feb. 4, consisting of linen, clothes, and other small articles, on which not more than ten francs have been lent, shall be given back to the parties to whom they belong. The Minister of Finance is charged with the task of providing for the expense which the present decree will occasion.

"The Provisional Government decrees that the Tuileries shall henceforward serve as an asylum to invalided workmen.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—The National Guards, dissolved by the former Government, are re-organised. They will immediately resume their duty throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—The children of citizens killed are adopted by the country. The Republic charges itself with all assistance to be given to the wounded, and to the families of the victims of the monarchical Government."

(Signed by the Provisional Government.)

"The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees:—General Subervic is appointed Minister of War; General Bédau to the command of the first military division; M. Etienne Arago, Director-General of the Post-office; M. Guinard, Chief of the Staff of the National Guard of Paris; M. Buchez, Deputy to the Mayor of Paris; M. Recurt, Deputy to the Mayor of Paris, is delegated by the Mayor of Paris to the Prefecture of Police; General Duvivier is charged with the organisation of the moveable National Guard, of whom he is appointed Commander-in-Chief.

"Given at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Feb. 23."

(Signed by the Provisional Government.)

By a decree signed by M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice and Member of the Provisional Government, the following Procureurs-General at Courts of Appeal were dismissed from their functions:—M. Delangle, at the Court of Appeal of Paris; M. de Peyramont, at Angers; M. de Golbry, at Besançon; M. Parès, at Colmar; M. Corbin, at Orleans; M. Blanchet, at Grenoble; M. Preux, at Douai; M. Didelot, at Bourges; and M. Lepeyre, at Caen.

The Provisional Government has also announced that the civil, judicial, and administrative functionaries are released from their oath, and that the tricolor is to continue the national flag.

The whole of the colonels of the twelve Legions of National Guards have also been dismissed, and all political prisoners set at liberty.

It was not of course to be supposed that the regularity and determination with which the Provisional Government had entered on their functions could inspire at once a perfect sympathy in the citizens. As on the preceding day, however, malefactors were summarily disposed of by the populace themselves, without the intervention of the magistrates. A man who attempted to set fire to the Palais Royal was shot near the Prefecture; and two others, one for endeavouring to set fire to the buildings in the Parc Monceau, and the other for a barbarous assassination and robbery, met with a similar fate. In the Rue Richelieu two thieves were shot, and their bodies left lying on the spot, with a paper on their breasts, having the word "*Voleur*" in large characters inscribed upon it. Another band of eight robbers was brought out for execution in the same unceremonious manner in the Place de la Madeleine. Somewhat staggered by the largeness of the number, the improvised executioners hesitated; but on carrying them to the *mairie* of the first *arrondissement*, and obtaining the sanction of the Mayor, the criminals, of whose guilt there could be no doubt, as they were caught in the act of pillage, were rapidly disposed of in the usual manner.

During this, of course, the usual personal intrigues incidental to the transition of a Revolution continued. The cry of "*Plus des Bourbons!*" had been exchanged for that of "*Plus de Royauté!*" and all emblems of Royalty on the palaces and public buildings had been defaced; but occasionally a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was to be heard, and the name of Louis Napoleon was from time to time mentioned.

The *National* was also obliged vehemently to contradict the report of disunion existing amongst the members of the Provisional Government, and several times during the day the members of the Government itself had to contend with the excited and heated passions of the unruly portion of the Republican party.

About twelve o'clock, a great number of workmen, armed, presented themselves at the Ministry of the Interior. Some of them having manifested an intention of entering, M. Ledru-Rollin, in an energetic address, enjoined them to withdraw. They then offered to go to Vincennes, and possess themselves of the arms in that fort, lest they should fall into the hands of the enemies of the people, but the Minister of the Interior reassured them on that point, by announcing that M. F. Flocon had been sent to take possession of the fort. M. Ledru-Rollin then invited them to proceed to the Ecole Militaire, to be organised as National Guards for active service, with which recommendation they ultimately complied. Several similar scenes took place in the course of the day, at the Hôtel de Ville, where the members of the Government had been permanently sitting since the close of Wednesday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Five times, in the course of the day, the Government had recourse to the eloquent words of M. de Lamartine, for the purpose of quieting the enthusiasm of the people. On one occasion he defended the resolution of the Government to return the tricolor or the national flag, in the following eloquent words:—"It is thus you are led from calumny to calumny against the men who have devoted themselves head, heart, and breast, to give you a real Republic. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name of the people of Paris, the rights of 35,000,000 of men, to vote an absolute Republic, instead of a Republic invested with the strength of their consent; that is to say, to make that Republic, imposed and not consented to, the will of a part of the people, instead of the will of the whole nation. To-day you demand from us the red flag instead of the tricolor. Citizens! I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain why I oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tricolor flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars,

trained through torrents of the blood of the people." Subsequently M. de Lamartine appeared before the people in front of the Hôtel de Ville, and, on the part of the Government, proclaimed the Republic in the following terms:—

### "CITIZENS!

"The Provisional Government of the Republic has called upon the people to witness its gratitude for the magnificent national co-operation which has just accepted these new institutions.

"The Provisional Government of the Republic has only joyful intelligence to announce to the people here assembled.

"Royalty is abolished.

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"The people will exercise their political rights.

"National workshops are open for those who are without work.

"The army is being reorganised. The National Guard indissolubly unites itself with the people, so as to promptly restore order with the same hand that had only the preceding moment conquered our liberty.

"Finally, Gentlemen, the Provisional Government was anxious to be itself the bearer to you of the last decree it had resolved on and signed in this memorable sitting, that is, the abolition of the penalty of death for political matters.

"This is the noblest decree, gentlemen, that has ever issued from the mouths of a people the day after their victory. It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of its Government. We have brought it with us, and I will now read it to you. There is not a more becoming homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnanimity."

This speech was received with tremendous applause and cheers. As the decree for abolishing the penalty of death for political offences not appear in any of the reports of the scene, it is probable that it was not read. But M. Depont de l'Eure, leaning on the arm of Louis Blanc, and accompanied by the other members of the Government, afterwards appeared on the balcony of the room which was formerly called the Chamber of the Throne to receive anew the consecration of the popular voice. The people then separated peaceably, but with renewed acclamations.

In spite of the occasional doubt inspired by these and similar ebullitions of popular feeling, confidence was nevertheless gradually restored; and, as barricades were removed, and paving-stones returned to their old places, the shops opened, and trade resumed its functions—a significant testimony of the faith entertained by the *bourgeoisie* in the strength and Constitutional tendencies of the new Government. To this, most undoubtedly, the conduct of the Bank of France in no slight degree contributed—so infallible a thermometer of the confidence to be reposed in a Government is the state of commercial affairs. The Bank had, during the day, accepted the bills which were remitted to it by merchants, and kept at their disposal the value in cash.\* At a meeting of the principal merchants of Paris, it was decided to postpone by twelve days the right of exacting commercial bills falling due from 22nd Feb. to 5th March next.

M. de Rothschild had also intimated to the Provisional Government that he was prepared to observe all his engagements towards the State for the new loan.†

From these indications, it may be reasonably concluded that the check to business will only be a momentary one, and that commercial affairs will soon resume their ordinary course.

In addition to the previous proclamation of the popular will, the following was subsequently published, and posted on the walls of Paris:—

### "THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE

"Declare,

"That the Government, having betrayed its trust, is *de facto* and *de jure* dissolved!

"Consequently,

"The people resume the full exercise of their sovereignty, and decree as follows:—

"The Chamber of Peers, which only represents the interests of the aristocracy, is suppressed.

"The Chamber of Deputies, which is the mere representative of privilege, monopoly, and corruption, and the majority of whose members have been participators in the unpardonable crime of the Government, which has subjected the citizens to a murderous fire, is hereby, and remains, dissolved.

"The nation, from the present moment, is constituted a Republic.

"All citizens should remain in arms, and defend their barricades until they have acquired the enjoyment of all their rights as citizens and as operatives.

"Every citizen who has attained his majority is a National Guard.

"Every citizen is an elector.

"Absolute freedom of thought and liberty of the press, right of political and industrial associations, to be secured to all.

"As the Government of the future can only respect the wishes and the interests of all classes, all Frenchmen should assemble together in the respective *communes*, in deliberative assemblies, in order to elect new and real representatives of the country.

"Until the nation has formally declared its will on this head, every attempt to restore obsolete powers must be deemed an usurpation, and it is the duty of every citizen to resist any such attempt by force!

"Brethren! Let us be calm and dignified, in the name of liberty, equality, and human fraternity!"

(Signed by the Provisional Government.)

M. Portalis, the new Procureur-General, had also, in the course of the day, issued a warrant for the arrest of the late Ministers. This warrant was granted on an act of accusation‡ presented to the

\* To the amount, it is said, of 7,000,000 francs.

† M. Rothschild is also understood to have transmitted 50,000 francs to the Mayor of Paris, as a contribution to the subscription on behalf of the wounded.

‡ The form of this requisition was as follows:—

"We, Procureur-Général to the Court,

"Considering that the Ministers of the ex-King Louis Philippe, in preventing an act not forbidden by the law, and in placing in many parts of Paris masses of troops with orders to fire on the citizens, are guilty of a crime provided for by art. 91 of the penal code:—

"That in fact that act, if it be established by the instruction, does constitute the crime of attempting to excite the citizens and inhabitants to arm themselves against one another, and to carry devastation, massacre, and pillage in the commune of Paris.

"Considering that after that attempt, and to ensure its execution, the same inculpated parties gave on the days of Wednesday, the 23rd, and Thursday, the 24th February, instructions and orders to fire on the citizens, which equally constitutes a crime provided for and punished by our penal laws.

"Considering that in all affairs the courts of appeal, even though they have not decided if there be cause for pronouncing the act of accusation, can by their office, whether there be or be not an instruction com-



Court of Appeal. It was, however, considered unlikely that they were still in Paris,\* those, at least, who are most compromised by the late changes.

The ex-Prefect of Police and the Duke of Montebello, ex-Minister of Marine and the Colonies, arrived in London on Saturday. The latter is at present residing with the Hon. F. Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, at their residence, in Chesham-place.

In the position of affairs. The only one of the Diplomats present in Paris, who had taken any decisive step with regard to the Provisional Government, was Mr. Rusb, the Ambassador from the United States, who visited the Hôtel de Ville, in the course of the day, for the purpose, it is believed, of recognising its authority, and presenting his warm congratulations.

In the evening the city was illuminated. The "Marseillaise" and the hymn of the Girondins resounded on all sides; the voices of women and children joining in concord with the male tones of the heroes of the 24th. In the Passage Verdot, the Lyric Society of the children of Paris sang popular hymns, composed and arranged for the event, which drew forth peals of applause at the end of every strophe. At the barricades yet undestroyed the citizens and National Guards did duty, and the strictest military aspect was observed. No breach of the public peace was reported on the following morning.

## SUNDAY.

The proclamation abolishing the penalty of death for political offences, alluded to by M. de Lamartine in making the official declaration of the Republic on the preceding day to the citizens assembled in front of the Hôtel de Ville, was this morning published—a proclamation alike honourable to the principles of the Government and the cause which it represents, and worthy of the sacred character of the day on which it was first issued.

### "THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Provisional Government, convinced that greatness of soul is the highest degree of policy, and that each revolution effected by the French people owes to the world the consecration of an additional philosophical truth;

"Considering that there is no more sublime principle than the inviolability of human life;

"Considering that in the memorable days in which we live, the Provisional Government has remarked with pride that not a single cry for vengeance or for death has dropped from the mouths of the people;

"Declares:—

"That in its opinion the punishment of death for political offences is abolished, and that it will present that wish to the definitive ratification of the National Assembly.

"The Provisional Government has so firm a conviction of this truth, that it proclaims, in the name of the French people, that if the guilty men who have just caused the blood of France to be spilt were in the hands of the people, it would in their opinion be a more exemplary chastisement to degrade them than to put them to death."

An order from the Minister of Justice was also published, carrying out the noble principle laid down in this document.†

Garnier Pagès had already published a proclamation taking the public edifices under the care of the Government as national property. This was now followed by an address to the citizens of Paris, calling on them to permit the collection of the duties and tolls at present existing, for the unavoidable expenses which the municipality of Paris would be obliged to incur in the reconstruction and reparation of public buildings, and the replacing the pavement torn up for the purposes of the barricades. One of the most remarkable proclamations of the day is, however, a general one addressed to the citizens by the Provisional Government, and posted throughout Paris. It is singularly characteristic in its form and style; and, as will be seen, concludes with an appeal to those instincts of order which have already done so much towards calming the popular mind. It was to be considered as an announcement on the part of the new Government, that it no longer recognized any necessity for the preservation of the attitude hitherto maintained by the citizens and populace, whom they had in the first instance recommended not to lay down their arms.

### "THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"CITIZENS!

"Royalty, under whatever form it assumes, is abolished.

"No more legitimacy—no more Bonapartism—no regency.

"The Provisional Government has taken all the necessary measures to render impossible the return of the ancient dynasty, or the advent of a new one.

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"The people are united.

"All the forts in the vicinity of the capital are ours.

"The brave garrison of Vincennes is a garrison of brothers.

"Let us preserve with respect that old Republican flag, whose three

menaced, ordain proceedings, cause documents to be brought before them, inform or cause to be informed, and decree, in fine, that which appertains to them.

"Considering that, in the circumstances in which we are placed, and to show to all citizens how their magistrates interest themselves for their safety, and for the punishment of such crimes if they be proved;

"We demand an inquiry against the undersigned, as authors, and if there be cause, against their accomplices, according to the terms of the Article 235 of the Code of Criminal Instruction, and that such be immediately deliberated on.

(Signed) "AUGUSTE PORTALIS."

\* M. Duchâtel, the ex-Minister of the Interior, was supposed to have escaped towards the Belgian frontier or the south of France, to pass into Italy.

† "THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Minister of Justice, Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, to M. Faustin Hélie, Director of Criminal Affairs.

"Paris, Feb. 26, 1848.

"Despatch immediately to the Attorney-Generals the order to suspend all capital executions, which were to have taken place in virtue of Sovereign decrees, and the definitive order which authorized those executions.

"You will present to me the documents relative thereto, and annex a new report to the reports already made by your predecessor. If, after examining them, I can commute the penalty, I will propose the modification to the Provisional Government. As respects the convicts in whose case no change appears possible, I will suspend all decision until the day when the National Assembly shall have pronounced on the question relative to the penalty of death.

"CRÉMIEUX."

colours have gone the round of the world with our fathers. Let us show that this symbol of equality, liberty, and fraternity is at the same time the emblem of order—of order the most real and durable, since justice is its basis and the people its instrument. The people have already comprehended that the supply of Paris calls for a freer traffic in the streets, and the hands which erected the barricades have in several places made openings large enough to admit the free passage of carriages laden with provisions.

"Let this example be followed everywhere. Let Paris resume its usual aspect, commerce its activity and confidence. Let the people watch, at the same time, over the maintenance of their rights, and continue to assure, as they have always done, the tranquility and security of the public.

"Dupont (de l'Eure).

"Lamartine.

"Garnier Pagès.

"Arago.

"Marie.

"Ledru-Rollin.

"A. Crémieux.

"Louis Blanc.

"Armand Marrast.

"Flocon.

"Albert (Operative)."

Decrees were also published by the Provisional Government, condemning the destruction of private property—for the immediate reconstruction of the broken-up railways, and the immediate resumption of the public works. In addition to these, the Minister of Public Works published the following address to the working classes:—

### "WORKING MEN,—

"By a decision of this day (Saturday, February 26), the Minister of Public Works has ordered that the works in course of execution shall be immediately resumed. From Wednesday, March 1, important works will be organised on different points. All workmen who wish to take part in them should apply to one of the mayors of Paris, who will receive their applications, and direct them without delay to the different work-yards.

"Working Men of Paris,—You wish to live honourably by labour; all the efforts of the Provisional Government will, you may rely on it, be directed to assist you in the accomplishment of that wish. The Republic has a right to expect, and it does expect, from the patriotism of all its citizens, that the example it gives may be followed. In that manner the extent of the works may be increased. Let labour, therefore, everywhere resume its wonted activity. Workmen, after victory, labour is again a fine example which you have to give to the world, and you will give it.

"MARIE,

Minister of Public Works."

In fact the great object of the Saturday's labours of the Provisional Government would appear to have been the re-establishment of order by those legitimate means which can alone ensure the stability and tranquility of the Republic. Rumours of every kind are of course prevalent, but there appears little cause for immediate apprehension on behalf of the public peace. Legitimacy, wherever it has attempted to interfere, has been coolly laughed down by the people. Ten young men attempted on Saturday evening to get up a Legitimist manifestation in the Faubourg St. Germain. The people, seeing them all dressed in black, with white cockades in their hats, cried out "Tiens! Tiens! A funeral! They are undertakers' men!" The young men, finding the people in good-humour, immediately set to work. "Friends," exclaimed they, "remember Henry IV., and proclaim his descendant. Long live Henry V.!" The people, in the same good-humour, immediately cried out, "Ah, how is he, the dear Prince? Is he not dead? So much the better! Make our compliments to him, if you please, gentlemen. How happy he will be! *Vive la République!*"

The ex-King and brother of the Emperor, Jerome Bonaparte, had already signified his adhesion to the new Government. The Prince Louis Napoleon has also placed his services at the disposal of the nation; and it was understood that Marshal Bugeaud had tendered his support to the new system. Too late in the day, as political influences, MM. Barrot, Billault, Thiers, and Dufaure, with the remaining members of their party, had also decided, at a meeting held on the Saturday, to give in their adhesion to the Provisional Government.

A reply to the notification of the Proclamation of the Republic, addressed by M. de Lamartine to the representatives of the Foreign Powers, immediately on the Saturday, has also been received from the Papal Nuncio. It is couched in the following terms:—

"Paris, Feb. 27.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you have just made to me, under date the 27th of February, and I will hasten to transmit it to our Most Holy Father Pope Pius IX. I cannot refrain from profiting by this opportunity of expressing the lively and profound satisfaction with which I am inspired by the respect which the people of Paris have shown to religion in the midst of the great events which have just been accomplished. I am convinced that the paternal heart of Pius IX. will be profoundly touched by it, and that the common father of the faithful will call down in all his prayers the blessing of God on France."

We have quoted this in full, as, with the exception of the visit of congratulation, made on the preceding day by the Minister of the United States, to the Hôtel de Ville; it is the first positive diplomatic communication opened with the Provisional Government by any of the resident Foreign Ministers. It was, however, believed that they had resolved unanimously, at a meeting held on Saturday at the hotel of the Turkish Ambassador, to remain in Paris until they should receive communications from their respective Governments.

The Inauguration of the Republic had been postponed until this day. Two o'clock was fixed for the ceremony; and in spite of the tempestuous character of the weather, and the great quantity of rain which had fallen in the earlier part of the day, it attracted a large portion of the population of Paris to the Place de la Bastille. At the hour previously named, MM. Arago, Dupont (de l'Eure), Marrast, Flocon, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pagès proceeded from the Hôtel de Ville to the Column of July, where, before the National Guard and the people, they proclaimed the Republic. The National Guard, which consisted of two battalions from each of the twelve legions of Paris, the 13th legion of cavalry, and the battalions of the Banlien, was drawn up from the Madeleine to the Bastille. During the ceremony of the inauguration the patriotic song of the "Marseillaise" was sung by the National Guard and the people, accompanied by repeated cries of "*Vive la République!*" The citizen troops assembled on this occasion in immense numbers, to testify by their presence their approval and support of the Provisional Government. The appearance of the cavalry was magnificent, and formed with the infantry, in *grand tenue*, a most imposing sight. The aspect of the newly-organised part of the force was, as might be expected, less satisfactory as a military spectacle. These

volunteers, however, made up for their want of discipline by heartiness and zeal, and already handled their arms with a zest and dexterity which went far towards proving the adage that "*Tout Français est né soldat.*" About three o'clock all the troops filed off before the column of July, among cries of "*Vive la République!*" and to the spirit-stirring strains of the "Marseillaise" and the "Chorus of the Girondins." The members of the Provisional Government, preceded by a detachment of the National Guards and some officers, and surrounded by a number of pupils of the Polytechnic School, and of the Military School of St. Cyr, then descended the Boulevards, followed by all the National Guards. They were greeted with enthusiastic cries of "*Vive le Gouvernement!*" and there were also hearty shouts of "*Vive Lamartine!*" "*Vive Arago!*" "*Vive Louis Blanc!*" &c. Immense masses of spectators lined both sides of the Boulevards, and all the windows of the houses, as the National Guard marched along, accompanied by a vast crowd. The procession occupied a long time in passing. The National Guards and the volunteers chanted the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic airs, and the chorus was taken up by the spectators. The effect produced by the thousands of voices joining in the burden of the songs, was of the most imposing character. With the exception of these, and similar manifestations of pleasure in the completeness of the triumph, nothing occurred on the part of the people which might not have marked an ordinary day of *fête*.

It was understood that on the following day (the Monday), the attention of the Provisional Government was to be directed to the constitution of a scheme for calling together a National Assembly. The Government are said to be strongly disposed to adopt the principles which were laid down in the elections of 1791.

According to the *Moniteur*, all the principal towns of the departments have sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government. At Lyons the abdication of Louis Philippe was known on the 25th, and no disturbances took place. At Blois the Mayor resigned his functions. At Maçon the populace contented themselves with singing the "Marseillaise." There are, however, contradictory reports current in the capital. At Rouen, Lyons, and Strasbourg, serious disturbances had taken place; and in the two latter places collisions had taken place between the populace and the troops.

M. de Cormenin (Timon) has been appointed Conseiller d'Etat, and M. Achille Marrast Procureur-General to the Court of Appeal of Paris.

Masses were said for the dead in all the churches of the capital during the day; and in the Cathedral of Notre Dame the Abbé Lacordaire preached with such effect, and in so popular a spirit, that one passage elicited loud acclamations, which even the holiness of the place could not repress, from the auditory.

So completely had public order been restored since the events of the early part of the week, that six malefactors, who had attempted to set fire to the *entrepôt* and railway station at the Batignolles, and were seized by the populace and National Guards with combustible materials in their possession, were quietly handed over to the legal authorities. Everything has entered into its regular order. The Magistrates, ex-Peers, Deputies, and officers of the army and navy, are every hour sending in their adhesion to the Government. Place-hunting has begun. The shops are again opened, and the *cafés* frequented as usual. On the Monday Louis Philippe of Orleans entered into a contest with the people, and on the Sunday following the New Republic was proclaimed from the base of that very column which had been erected to the memory of the victims of that Revolution which had called him to the throne of Charles the Tenth, last Prince of the elder branch of the Bourbons.

## THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The Three per Cents, which had fallen on the two preceding days to 73f. 35c. closed on Wednesday at 73f. 50c. The Five per Cents, which had been down as low as 115f. 90c. closed at 116f. 15c. Business was then suspended, it having been understood that the Society of *agents de change* would come to a decision for the regulation of all commercial operations. They subsequently took measures analogous to those adopted in 1830, having assumed as a basis for all compensations the lowest quotations of the last Bourse, thus providing against a crisis which threatened so greatly to endanger public credit. Thanks to the attitude taken by the great financial establishments of the capital, such as the Bank of France and the Caisse Gouin, commerce and industry will triumph over the political shock which the country has just suffered. The commercial measures of the Provisional Government have all tended to give confidence to public credit. The subscribers to the public loan have already intimated, through M. Rothschild, their intention to fulfil towards the French Republic the obligation entered into with the preceding Government, respecting the loans, and there can be little doubt that the temporary shock given to commerce will be speedily removed, if no want of wisdom on the part of those who now administer the affairs of France, destroys the confidence of trade and finance in the strength and consequent stability of the new system.

## MONDAY.

Paris was to-day perfectly tranquil, and the intelligence received of the suppression of the incendiary riots at Maisons Laflitte by the National Guard and a squadron of Dragoons, after a sharp struggle, tended to increase public confidence in the ability of the new régime to preserve order. In this affair a large number of the rioters were taken prisoners, and it is said that eight were killed.

All the Prefects of the Departments have been superseded, and the civil and military administration are to be placed in the hands of delegates from the Government.

Victor Hugo is appointed Mayor of the 9th *arrondissement* of Paris.

M. de Cormenin is appointed Vice-President of the Council of State.

M. Orfila is superseded in his office of *doyen* of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

The Inspectors of the Public Domain have been ordered to prepare an inventory of the property of the Civil List, for the purpose of its being taken possession of in the name of the nation.

Early in the day, the Ministers of the Argentine Republic, and that of Uruguay, repaired in person to the Hôtel de Ville, and officially recognized and congratulated the Provisional Government. At twelve o'clock on the same day, the Ambassador of the United States of America, accompanied by the First Secretary of the American Legation, a second time waited on the members of the new Government, and congratulated them in his official character, and in the warmest terms, on the order and tranquility with which the Revolution had been accomplished. He stated his conviction that his Government would approve of the step he had taken, and concluded by quoting the hope expressed on a similar occasion by Washington, "that the friendship of the two Republics might be co-extensive with their duration." M. Arago replied to the address in terms of lively satisfaction, and told the Ambassador that France had expected no less from a Government with whom she allied herself more intimately by the proclamation of a Republic." In offering the American Minister his hand, the aged President of the Council, M. Dupont (de l'Eure), assured him "that the French people offered the hand of friendship to the American nation." On quitting the Hôtel de Ville, the guards presented arms, and the Ambassador





THE PEOPLE IN THE THRONE-ROOM OF THE TUILERIES.

and First Secretary were saluted with loud cries of "*Vive la République des Etats Unis!*" which Mr. Rush acknowledged by repeatedly uncovering to the crowd. The English Ambassador had also a long interview with M. de Lamartine, at the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, the particulars of which have not yet transpired; but it is generally believed in Paris that a friendly disposition had been exhibited to the new Government on the part of England. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Holland replied to the note addressed to them by M. de Lamartine, that they could not recognise the new Government until they should have received instructions to that effect from their Courts. It was understood that they intended in the meantime to retire from Paris to Versailles or St. Germain-en-Laye, leaving a Secretary of Legation in the capital, to transact necessary business.

In the course of the day, a body of two thousand workmen repaired to the Hôtel de Ville to demand the reduction of the hours of labour to ten per day, the abolition of the system of *marchandage* (middlemen), and prompt measures to effect a good understanding and association between masters and workmen. The deputation was received by the Provisional Government, and M. Louis Blanc presented himself on the steps of the Hôtel de Ville to declare to the people on the part of the Government that this question would not fail to engross its most serious attention.

The following decree on this subject was subsequently published:—  
"Considering that the Revolution made by the people ought to be made for them;

"That it is time to put an end to the long and iniquitous sufferings of workmen;

"That the labour question is one of supreme importance;

"That there is no other more high or more worthy of the consideration of a Republican Government;

"That it belongs to France to study ardently, and to resolve a problem submitted at present to all the industrial nations of Europe;

"The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees a permanent commission, which shall be named *Commission de Gouvernement pour les Travailleurs*, is about to be nominated, with the express and special mission of occupying themselves with their lot.

"To show how much importance the Provisional Government of the Republic attaches to the solution of this great problem, it nominates President of the Commission of Government for Workmen one of its



ORGIES IN THE PALACE WINE-CELLAR.





SCENES IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES.

members, M. Louis Blanc, and for Vice-President another of its members, M. Albert, workman.

"Workmen will be invited to form part of the Committee.  
"The seat of the Committee will be at the Palace of the Luxembourg.

"LOUIS BLANC.  
"ARMAND MARRAST.  
"GARNIER PAGES."

Reports that the Duke of Montpensier had been arrested, and that M. Guizot had surrendered to the warrant issued against the bodies of the late Ministers at the requisition of the Procureur-Général, were also circulated, but neither rumour obtained much credit.

From the provinces it is stated that the towns of Angoulême, Grenoble, Lyons, Nogent-sur-Seine (Aube), Arras, Nîmes, Avignon, Besançon, Narbonne, Bayonne, Valence, Bercy, Tours, Saumur, Brest, St. Brioux, Alençon, St. Amand, Montluçon, Montaign, Bordeaux, Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon, Langres, Chaumont, Bar-sur-Aube, Troyes, St. Dizier, Bar-le-Duc, Vitry, all the cities in the north with their garrisons, St. Lo (where the soldiers fraternised with the people), Guadalupe, Toulouse, Nevers, Nancy, Verdun, Strasburg, Caen, Agen, Laon, Chalons-sur-Saône, St. Quentin, Angers, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Blois, Périgueux, Montpellier, Clermont-Ferrand, Mezières, the Indre, &c. have declared for the new Government. At Rennes, Havre, Boulogne,

and Calais there was some little opposition, but the Republic was eventually hailed with acclamations; and at Rheims, the city where the Sovereigns of the "dynasty of a thousand years" were wont to be crowned, the triumph of the cause that has extinguished Royalty was hailed with unanimous acclamations.

By a decree of the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, the Royal Colleges are to resume their former name of Lyceums. The College of Louis le Grand is in future to be called Lycée Descartes; the College of Henry IV., Lycée Corneille; the College of St. Louis, Lycée Monge; the College Bourbon, Lycée Bonaparte, its former name; and the College Charlemagne, Lycée Charlemagne.

Amongst the adhesions given in to the Provisional Government are those of the Parisian Bar, whose Council has presented its congratulations to the Minister of Justice; of the three Colonial Delegates, Messrs. Jabrun, Reiset, and Sully Brunet; and of M. Piscatory, ex-Ambassador from the Court of the Tuileries to that of Athens, who, with a very commonplace plasticity, is anxious to transfer his services from the dynasty of Orleans to the Republic, by proceeding to Madrid for the purpose of obtaining a recognition of the French Republic on the part of Spain.

Traffic on the Great Northern line of rail is re-established. The trains leave Paris—morning, 8h. 30m.; noon, 12h.; evening, 7h.

Several most important mercantile failures were spoken of. Two large banking houses are said to have suspended their payments.

Amongst the more curious accidents of a Revolution so complete and rapid may be cited the incidental arrival of a dispatch from the Duc d'Aumale, addressed to M. Guizot, in which the fallen Minister is warmly congratulated on the energetic attitude he had assumed with reference to the Reform Banquets. Nothing can be more strikingly illustrative of the ignorance which seems to have blinded the fallen Monarch, his children and his Minister, to the real feeling of the people, from which alone these meetings derived the ominous significance to which subsequent events have given so fearful an interpretation.

#### THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The "liquidation" (settlement) on the Bourse fixed for the 31st per Cents, is, at the end of the month, at 70f. 50c.; the shares of the larger railroad companies at a fall of 25f., and of the smaller companies at 19f.

#### TUESDAY.

The Provisional Government continued their multifarious exertions with indefatigable zeal, and everything appeared to be returning into order and regular organisation. In the districts contiguous to Paris, however, the same tranquillity did not exist, symptoms of the tendency to outrage and disorder being perceptible. Detachments of students of



SKETCHED IN A SALOON OF THE TUILERIES.



the Polytechnic, and of the Military School of St. Cyr, were despatched in all directions to repress such outbreaks, and the best effects were expected from this measure. Adhesions from Marshals, Generals, and other functionaries, continued to pour in from all quarters. Among these were Marshal Soult, Molitor, Sebastiani, Reille, and Dode de la Brunerie, and Generals St. Yon, M. Guizot's colleague in the War Department, Fabvier Schramm, Aupick, late Governor of Paris, Grouchy, Preval, Montholon, Feuchères, Oudinot, Achard, Gourgand, Lahitte, Paixhans, &c.

The late garrison of Paris—on which odium was thrown, in consequence of the collision of some of the regiments with the people during the Revolution—had, to a great extent, been disarmed and disbanded, and the numbers of the different regiments changed, in order to efface all recollection of their participation in the unfortunate event.

The following important proclamation was published:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Provisional Government, considering that equality is one of the great principles of the French Republic, and that it ought, in consequence, to be immediately carried into effect, decrees as follows:—

"All the ancient titles of nobility are abolished, and the qualifications which were attached thereto are prohibited. They cannot be used publicly, or figure in any public document whatever.

"Signed by

"Dupont (de l'Eure)  
"Lamartine  
"L. Blanc  
"Garnier Pages  
"Arago  
"Albert  
"Crémieux  
"Marrast  
"Flocon  
"Marie  
"Ledru-Rollin."

M. La Rochejaquelein, the celebrated Legitimist Deputy, addressed his adhesion to the Provisional Government, "without," he said, "any mental reservation," his motto being "*Le pays avant tout.*"

M. Dupin had been superseded by M. Baroche in the functions of Attorney-General in the Court of Cassation.

The following are additional particulars respecting the commencement of the King's flight, the end of which is still buried in obscurity. There is little known in the capital respecting the fugitives. The ex-King, after leaving the Tuileries with the Queen, got into a brougham in the Place de la Concorde, and drove off to St. Cloud as rapidly as possible. After taking some papers, the ex-King entered a hackney-coach at St. Cloud, and drove on to Versailles, and thence to Trianon. He there entered a travelling-carriage; but before leaving the park he saw at a distance approaching him six men on horseback, and became afraid that they were in search of him. He therefore ordered the coachman to stop, alighted, and ran into a guard-house at the gate of the park, near the railroad station (Montretout), and concealed himself behind a stove. The men having passed, an aide-de-camp informed him that there was no danger. He then re-entered the carriage and drove off. At the village called La Queue, on the road to Dreux, he was joined by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. Nothing more than that he then went on to Eu, and embarked at Tréport on board the *Furet* steamer, is known.

### WEDNESDAY.

Paris had resumed its usual air of business and pleasure.

Numerous deputations of workmen had, as usual, waited on the Government.

It was said that M. Rothschild had, with the view of confirming public confidence, deposited a very large sum in Treasury Bills as guarantee for the fulfilment of the condition of the loan.

Adhesion to the Republic had arrived from almost every leading town in the Provinces.

The Clergy had, through the Archbishop of Paris, pronounced for the Republic, as will be seen by the following document:—

"ARCHEVECHE DE PARIS.

"REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

"LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ.

"Paris, Feb. 29.

"The Archbishop of Paris invites Messieurs the Curés to conform to the orders of the Government, and to raise the flag of the Republic upon the religious edifices.

"DENIS, Archbishop of Paris.

"Seen by the delegate of the Republic at the Department of Police.

"CAUSSIDIÈRE."

### ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND OFFICIAL PAPERS.

#### THE EXHIBITION AT THE LOUVRE.

Feb. 24.

Everything that concerns the direction of the *beaux arts* and the *musées*, hitherto in the attributions of the Civil List, will constitute a new division of the Ministry of the Interior. The jury charged to receive the paintings for the annual exhibitions will be named by election. Artists will be convoked for this purpose by an early decree. The exhibition of 1848 will be opened on the 15th of March.

LEDRU-ROLLIN.

#### THE PUBLIC EDIFICES.

Feb. 24.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

The Mayor of Paris being informed that some citizens have manifested their intention of destroying the residences which have belonged to the fallen Royalty, in order to remove the very last vestige of tyranny, reminds them that those edifices henceforth belong to the nation; that, in consequence of a resolution adopted by the Provisional Government, they are to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to relieve the victims of our glorious Revolution, and compensate the losses sustained by trade and manufactures. It accordingly invites all good citizens to recollect that those national edifices are placed under the protection of the people.

GARNIER PAGES, the Mayor of Paris.

#### CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE AGENTS AND ACCOUNTANTS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Feb. 25.

SIR,—The Provisional Government has just confided to me the direction of the administration of finance. In accepting this position, I believe that I do an act of devotedness and of a good citizen—that is also I doubt not what France must expect from the agents and accountants of the Ministry of Finance. Out of the pale of struggles and passions, you have been ever mixed up therewith than any body else. Let

this position remain yours. Employ the same uprightness, and the same exactitude in the discharge of your duties, and all of you may count on my co-operation and my support.

I also count on you, and on your devotedness to France.—Receive, &c.  
M. GONDCHAUX, Minister of Finance.

#### PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

Feb. 25.

GENERALS, OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS.—The Administration by its attempts against liberty, the people of Paris by its victory, have caused the fall of the Government to which you swore obedience. A fatal collision has drenched the capital with blood. The blood of civil war is that which is the most repugnant to France. The people forgets all in pressing the hands of its brethren who bear the sword of France. A Provisional Government has been created; it has risen from the imperious necessity of preserving the capital, of re-establishing order, and of preparing for France popular institutions, similar to those under which the French Republic rendered France and its armies so great.

You will salute, we doubt not, the flag of the country, but in the hands of the same power which first raised it. You will feel that these new and strong popular institutions, which are about to be formed by the National Assembly, open to the army a career of devotedness and services which the nation, become free, will appreciate as much and even better than Kings.

Union between the army and the people, interrupted for a moment, must be re-established.

Swear love to the people, among whom are your fathers and your brethren! Swear fidelity to its new institutions, and all will be forgotten except your courage and your discipline!

Liberty will not demand from you any other services than those of which you will have to rejoice before it, and to glorify yourselves before its enemies.

GARNIER PAGES,  
LAMARTINE.

#### CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CLERGY OF PARIS.

Feb. 26.

MONSIEUR LE CURE.—In presence of the great event of which the capital has just been the theatre, our first movement has been to weep for the fate of the victims whom death has struck in such an unforeseen manner. We weep for them all, because they are our brethren; we lament them, because we have learnt once more what disinterestedness, respect for property, and generous sentiments fill the hearts of the people of Paris.

We must not confine ourselves to shedding tears: we will pray for all those who have fallen in the struggle; we shall beseech God to open to them the place of light and peace.

You will consequently perform, as soon as possible, a solemn service, to which you will give all the pomp which your resources permit. The mass shall be that *In Dies Obitu*, with *Pro pluribus Defunctis*. This service must take place as soon as you can have given notice of it to your parishioners, were it even on a Sunday. During the mass a collection shall be made for the poor families of those who are killed or wounded. The produce of this collection shall be paid into the hands of the Mayor of the arrondissement. The present letter to be affixed as may be necessary.—Receive, &c.

DENIS, Archbishop of Paris.

#### DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Feb. 26.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—The Chamber of Commerce of Paris hastens to associate itself to the movement of glorious national regeneration, and to join its efforts to those of all good citizens for the prompt re-establishment of order after victory. Ready to give its co-operation to the Provisional Government, it places itself at your disposal for all the necessary relations of the Government with the trade and manufactures of Paris. It will occupy itself from the present moment, and within the range of its means, on the task of sustaining commercial credit, facilitating the resumption of affairs, and contributing to the welfare of the working classes. We are with devotedness your fellow citizens, the Members of the Chamber of Paris—Legentil, President; Horace Say, Secretary; Lanquetin, Treasurer; T. Baudot, Bayvet, Bertrand, Devincq, F. Gaillard, Hemon, Moderainé, Moiney fils, G. Thibaut.

HORACE SAY, Secretary.

#### CIRCULAR TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

GENERAL.—A great national act has just been accomplished; Royalty has disappeared before the sovereignty of the people. All good citizens, all men of sound feeling, ought to rally round the Provisional Government of the Republic. The Generals in command of divisions and subdivisions will, therefore, assemble the troops under their command, will proclaim at their head the new Government, and will call forth a manifestation of their adhesion. They will afterwards transmit without delay to the Minister of War documents declaratory of their adhesion. The Generals will besides employ all the means in their power to maintain discipline amongst the troops; they will see that their wants are regularly provided for; and they will give all the necessary orders for that purpose. They will concert with the administrative authorities, in order that public order may be respected, and, to that end, they will seek support from the National Guard, to whom is more particularly confided the task of defending our public liberties. The Government counts that the army, faithful to its duties, will always remain in the path of honour. You will acknowledge the receipt of the present circular, the execution of which I confide to your patriotism.

SUBERVIC.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Feb. 26.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

To-morrow, Sunday, 27th of February, at two o'clock, Messrs. Arago, Dupont (de l'Eure), Albert (an operative), Armand Marrast, Ferdinand Flocon, Lamartine, Marie, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier Pages, members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, will leave the Hôtel de Ville for the Column of July, where they will inaugurate, in the presence of the National Guard and the people fraternally united, the great era of reconquered liberty.

#### COLLECTION OF THE TOLLS.

Feb. 26.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

The Municipality of Paris.

CITIZENS.—The victory of the people imposes great expenses on the municipality of Paris. It is obliged to re-pave the streets in order to restore circulation, to reconstruct the municipal edifices destroyed to serve as barricades, to relieve the families of the citizens who died for

the cause of liberty, and to ensure labour and bread to the working classes. Such are the expenses for which immediate provision must be made.

The principal, and, it may be said, the only revenues of Paris consist in the tolls. That tax shall be soon revised, and so modified as to render it less burdensome for the labouring classes. But, until your representatives shall have discussed with maturity that important question, it is necessary, in order that the public service may not suffer, that the present duties should be collected.

We, consequently, entreat all the good citizens to assist the excisemen in collecting a tax intended to feed the defenders of the people.

BUCHÉZ, the Deputy-Mayor of Paris.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Feb. 26.

All the works on buildings and public edifices undertaken at the charge of the state, with the exception of the works on the forts, will be immediately resumed. The contractors of those different works are, therefore, called upon to organise their different work-yards.

Payments on account will be made monthly, according to the degree of progress given to the works.

MARIE.

#### DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Feb. 26.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

The Provisional Government having been informed that malefactors have gone to various points to devastate public and private property, burn bridges, cut off the great lines of communication so necessary for provisioning Paris, and to interrupt the circulation of the railway, declares:—

Public and private properties, bridges, roads, railways, monuments, are placed under the safe keeping of the Republic.

Whoever shall be caught committing any ravages on the public roads, or making any attacks on private property, destroying or cutting off the rails of the railways, injuring objects of public utility, will be instantly arrested, prosecuted, and punished according to the laws, particularly the law established for the police of the railways, with all the rigour authorised by the circumstances of the case.

Citizens.—The destruction of property is always an odious act; under existing circumstances it is treason against the Republic. Lend, therefore, your vigilant and active concurrence; in defending yourselves, you defend the sacred interests of the country.

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

#### PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Feb. 26.

Art. I.—There shall be immediately organised companies of workmen—1. To clear away the cutting of Clamart, and carry the earth into Paris, in order to prepare a terminus for the Western Railway between the external tunnel and the Boulevard. 2. For the execution of the Paris terminus of the Chartres Railway. 3. For the improvement of the navigation of the Oise. 4. For the extension of the railway from Sceaux to Orsay.

Art. II.—The engineers charged with the direction of the works will demand the immediate co-operation of the railway companies to secure the execution of the preceding arrangements

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

#### ADHESION TO THE REPUBLIC.

Feb. 26.

The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynasties has passed for France! The law of proscription, which weighed on me, has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the Government of the Republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed on us by foreign Powers.—Accept, &c.,

JEROME BONAPARTE.

#### ADHESION TO THE REPUBLIC.

Feb. 26.

At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the Hôtel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble round the Provisional Government of the Republic; I consider it the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed.—Receive, &c.,

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

#### CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE RECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITIES BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Feb. 27.

M. LE RECTEUR.

The condition of the primary instructors is one of the principal subjects of my solicitude. It is the members of the hierarchy of the University that most directly affect the whole people, and it is to their hands that the bases of the national education are confided.

It is not only important to raise their condition by a just augmentation of their stipends, but the dignity of their office must be elevated in every possible manner; and with this view I wish the principle of emulation and reward to be introduced amongst them.

Instead of confining themselves to the instruction which they have received in the primary normal schools, they must be constantly solicitous to increase it.

The progress which they may find it possible to realise in this course of solitary education must be ascertained and proved in the same way as that which they accomplished in the schools wherein they were trained.

This progress must become a source of profit to themselves, no less than to the Republic.

There is nothing to prevent those who are competent to the task from raising themselves to the highest eminences of our hierarchy. Their lot, as regards advancement, cannot be inferior to that of the soldiers—their merit has also a right to advance by degrees.

Those who have been endowed with genius only require a few books of mathematics, physics, natural history, and agriculture, to attain by their studies the loftiest ranks of science. But in order that all may be animated in a path of emulation so glorious, intermediate positions must be ensured them. [This will be effected in due course by the extension that is to be given, in the superior primary schools, to the teaching of mathematics, physics, natural history, and agriculture.

The primary instructors will be, therefore, invited, throughout the Republican territory, to prepare themselves to recruit the *personnel* of these schools. Such is one of the supplements of the establishment of the primary normal schools.

It is the interest of the Republic that the gates of the hierarchy



the University should be opened as widely as possible to these popular magistrates.

From this moment, M. le Recteur, have the goodness to communicate to the primary instructors of the normal schools of your district the views thus entertained by the Government with respect to them.

Receive, M. le Recteur, the assurance of my high esteem.

CARNOT.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SYNDICATE OF THE BAKERS.

Feb. 27.

DEAR COMRADES,

Yesterday, at half-past twelve o'clock, we were admitted to an interview with M. de Lamartine and the Provisional Government at the Hôtel de Ville, and we spoke as follows:—

"We come to protest the devotion of the trade to the cause of the French people and the security of the city. We affirm that the consumption of Paris is ensured for thirty-three days.

The bakers hold—	Flour.
Deposited in granaries of reserve .. ..	24,500 sacks
At home in magazines .. ..	40,000 —
By the baking trade .. ..	64,500 —
There are in the <i>Halle</i> , belonging to the trade .. ..	15,500 —
Total .. ..	80,000 sacks

which, at the rate of 2400 sacks daily consumption, furnishes a supply of bread for 33 days. But, in order that bread may not be wanting, we ask for aid and protection for the free delivery of bread in all parts of Paris, for the free circulation of flour, for the transport of the wood necessary for the heating of the ovens, for the arms of all our workmen. We demand these privileges with the greatest urgency, for there exist extreme differences between the supplies in the domestic magazines, some bakers having a supply of flour for a month's consumption, and another for only two days. The same with wood. Not an hour, therefore, must be lost, but measures be taken to raise the supply to the level of the demand.

"Such was our declaration: M. de Lamartine promised us everything, and the fortunate results of his promise are everywhere rendering themselves apparent.

VICTUALLING SYSTEM IN THE NAVY.

"Feb. 28.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.  
LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

In the name of the French people,

The Provisional Government, considering that complaints, ascertained to be well founded, have long arisen against the insufficiency and composition of the rations of seamen employed on board the fleet, and that humanity is here in accord with the well-understood interest of the nation, has deemed it expedient to direct to that essential point the just solicitude of the Government.

DECREES.

Article I.—Measures shall be adopted forthwith to the effect of introducing into the victualling system practised on board the ships of the Republic such improvements as shall be deemed necessary.

Article II.—The Minister of Marine is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) (The Members of the Provisional Government.)

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following account is given of the mode in which the ex-King took his departure from the Palace of the Tuileries:—

"About one o'clock in the afternoon, a young man in plain clothes, who turned out to be the son of Admiral Baudin, on horseback, trotted past at a quick pace, crying out that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and requesting that the news might be circulated. A few instants after, the Pont Tournant, a troop of National Guards on horseback, from the Tuileries, at a walking pace, forming the head of a procession, and by gestures and cries inviting the citizens to abstain from every unfavourable demonstration. At this moment the King Louis Philippe, his right arm passed under the left arm of the Queen, on whom he appeared to lean for support, was seen to approach from the gate of the Tuileries, in the midst of the horsemen, and followed by about thirty persons in different uniforms. The Queen walked with a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and anger intermingled. The King wore a black coat, with a common round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen was in full mourning. A report was circulated that they were going to the Chamber of Deputies to depose the act of abdication. Cries of '*Vive la Reforme!*' '*Vive la France!*' and even, by two or three persons, '*Vive le Roi!*' were heard. The procession had scarcely passed the Pont Tournant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd on foot and on horseback, and so crowded that they had no longer their freedom of motion. Louis Philippe appeared alarmed at this sudden approach. In fact, the spot fatally chosen by an effect of chance produced a strange feeling. A few paces off, a Bourbon King, an innocent and resigned victim, would have been happy to have experienced no other treatment. Louis Philippe turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, raised it in the air, and cried out something, which the noise prevented being heard; in fact, the cries and *pêle-mêle* were general. The Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling the King's arm, and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which was also lost, and, pushing back a hand which was extended near her, to urge her to proceed, she exclaimed '*Laissez-moi,*' with a most irritated accent, and seizing hold of the King's arm, they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first were two young children. The King took the left, and the Queen the right, and the children, with their faces close to the glass of the vehicle, looking at the crowd with the utmost curiosity; the coachman whipped his horse violently; in fact, with so much rapidity did it take place, that the coach appeared rather carried than driven away; it passed, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and Cuirassiers and Dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace, and the escort, which amounted to about 200 men, set off at a full gallop, taking the water side, towards St. Cloud. The horse in the coach in which the King was could not have gone the whole way, so furiously did he gallop under the repeated lashes of the coachman, whilst the surrounding crowds vociferated that they were taking flight.

In illustration of the ex-King's imperturbable confidence in the strength of his position, he is reported to have said on Tuesday to a foreign ambassador, "I fear nothing, I am so firmly seated in my saddle that I dread neither a change of Ministry nor a disobedience of my commands." The King also requested a gentleman about to quit the capital of France to remain and witness the quiet manner in which he (the King) was about to "put down" the mob.

The ex-Ministers, it is said, were assembled at the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior when the news of the King's abdication was brought in, and forthwith made their escape by back-doors, or, as some say, by leaping out of a low window.

A letter, published in one of the French papers, dated Dreux, stated that Louis Philippe arrived at the château there on the 24th, at eleven o'clock in the evening. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating-houses of the town. He was accompanied by Marie Amelie and the Duke de Montpensier. He slept at the château, after having sent for the Sub-Prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment, "Like Charles X.!" He left the next morning in a hired carriage, and by by-roads, for Vernon. It was said that his passage through this latter town was not effected without obstacles.

By another account he was said to have just reached Dreux with only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket, and that he had even this was owing to the presence of mind of the Queen, who, remembering in the hurry of leaving the château that they were without money, returned, at some risk, to a bureau in which were some few hundred francs. These, however, scarcely served to defray the expenses of the journey.

On the Thursday, when the crowd began to withdraw from the Tuileries, after flinging out of the windows all the rich articles of clothing, pictures, and furniture, a working man with a musket on his shoulder was going along the Boulevards to the Madeleine: he suddenly stopped before two gentlemen and a lady, who had ventured down to their *porte-cochère* to get a peep at what was going on. "Who do you suppose," said he, addressing the group, "will be most put out by this famous charivari? Why Abd-el Kader to be sure. For what now becomes of the famous promise made at his capitulation? *Enfoncé l'Arabe!*" And saying so, quite satisfied at having unburdened his mind to some one, he passed on his way.

It is rather singular that not fewer than three members of the Provisional Government are married to our countrywomen. De Lamartine to an Englishwoman, Marrast to an Englishwoman, Ledru-Rolin to an Irishwoman.

The number of wounded received into the Hospital of La Charité on the 24th and 25th of February amounts to 34; and into the Hospital Beaujon, 62.

The Archbishop of Paris on Saturday visited these establishments, wearing his full costume, and accompanied by his Grand Vicars and several of the clergy. He went through the wards, and gave his blessing and the consolations of religion to the wounded. The prelate was everywhere welcomed with gratitude and veneration. A pastoral letter has been published, announcing that all the churches will be opened on Sunday, and service will be performed for the dead. When the people, during the day of the 24th entered the Tuileries, they stopped with respect before the chapel of the château. It is said that a pupil of the Polytechnic School collected the sacred vases, and carried them to the Church of St. Roch, in the midst of a numerous crowd of people, with their hats off.

On taking the Tuileries, the people found a magnificent image of Christ, in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. "My friends," cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, "this is the Master of us all!" The people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the church St. Roch. "Citizens, off with your hats. Salute Christ!" said the people; and everybody inclined in a religious sentiment.

It is noticed by a French paper as a remarkable fact, that the Revolution in France, now so happily consummated, was achieved on the same three days of the week as the glorious triumph of July, 1830.

M. Guizot is said to have escaped from the Foreign Office in a servant's livery. When the people broke into the Hotel, his daughters were still there, but were left undisturbed by the people, who retired from their room.

It is stated that the Provisional Government has at its disposal 200,000,000*fr.*, deposited in the Bank of France. By a decree it has annexed the domains of the ex-Civil List to the domain of the Republic.

A new journal, entitled *La République*, appeared for the first time on Saturday. As it is the organ of the newly formed Government, the following quotation from its leading article will be interesting.

"The title and mottoes of our paper sufficiently explain what this journal will be. We desire liberty, progress, and order; but, above all, we desire that the laws which restrict the liberty of thought, of speech, of writing, and of meeting for political and other purposes, be for ever abolished; that the interests and the rights of everybody, rich as well as poor, be equally respected, and effectually maintained by institutions in harmony with the necessities of the age and the desires of the present period; that all citizens who share the burdens of France be electors, and even eligible; that gratuitous education be supplied to all French children; that material and intellectual labour be organized on new bases; that the relations of masters and workmen be definitively ensured; that the different branches of agriculture, trade, and commerce receive the ameliorations which they claim; that science, literature, and the arts be protected as they ought to be in France—in this enlightened nation, which has so long marched at the head of European intelligence. We desire, in a word, that our citizens may be FREE; that they may occupy all offices for which they are qualified; that they may enjoy all political rights; and that they may be for ever emancipated from the curse of want and misery! *Vive la République!*"

The editor-in-chief is M. Eugène Barette. The *Journal des Débats*, the devoted and even servile organ of the ex-King, joined the Republican Government on Sunday, on which day it appeared in the usual form, and replete with intelligence of the ordinary commonplace character, including a *feuilleton*.

At a meeting held on Sunday evening by the friends of Armand Carrel, the editor of the *National*, some years since killed in a duel by Emile Girardin, it was resolved to propose to the people that his statue should be placed in the Pantheon. The proposition was made forthwith, and received with enthusiasm. At nine o'clock on Monday the procession charged with transporting the statue was to start for the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where it at present stands.

The following mysterious intimation of the whereabouts of Guizot has appeared:—"Every one has known for several days where M. Guizot was; it is understood that the police told him he must fly, or else they would be obliged to capture him, and he refused."

The first club, Société Républicaine Centrale, at its second meeting, proceeded to the *vérification des pouvoirs* and the election of a bureau.

Blanqui, the famous conspirator, was the president. Every member had to give his name and address, and his "antecedents." A furious debate arose on the election of one man, who had been *rédauteur* of a popular journal at Toulouse, and afterwards was accused of coming to Paris to conduct a Carlist journal. His defence was, that he belonged to those "*Légitimistes qui voulaient sincèrement la République.*" The storm which arose on this ended at last by his expulsion. Then came such virulent attacks on Robespierre and the Jacobins, and furious defences of them and their policy, that it was surprising the parties did not come to blows. Then the Fourierists, Communists, &c., came on the scene, and the sitting ended in tumult; but no blood was shed, and the partisans of "order," on the whole, were in a majority.

A deaf lady, living in apartments at the Tuileries, heard nothing of the *émeute*, when she was surprised reading by the entry of the people. When she recovered herself, they told her she must quit the palace, but should be escorted whither she pleased, and might take her clothes and jewels with her, and leaving her to pack up her things, they locked her door and placed a guard before it. Three hours later they returned to take her away, when one of her large boxes, badly corded, came open, and all her things fell out; they packed it again for her, and marched away with three drums in front and a strong guard, and deposited her and her property at the house of one of her relations.

A gentleman, during Friday, went to the Hôtel de Ville on horseback with despatches from the Minister of War. He found the Place, and the streets leading to it, so crowded with people, "packed like herrings," that it was next to impossible for him to get there, and he said the sight of those innumerable bayonets was *effrayant*; he was obliged to shout "*Vive la République!*" *en route*, till he lost his voice.

The following is an animated description of the scene at the Tuileries immediately after its surrender:—"We then entered the court of the Tuileries, where a scene of tumult, and *fête*, and saturnalia presented itself which surpasses all description. The Place and palace, from the base to the roof, was crowded with the triumphant populace; the costumes and arms were of every conceivable variety; the exaltation of the public feeling amounted to frenzy; the Royal carriages and much of the furniture were burning in great bonfires in the courtyard; the provisions and contents of the cellar were being distributed, and many of the actors in the scene were drunk; the papers were being scattered from the windows, torn to atoms, or heaped on the fire—a cloud of paper ashes and fragments filled the air at one end from the top to the bottom of the palace; the people, whose hands were covered with smoke or dirt, sometimes smeared with blood, fraternized with the spectators; the shouts and patriotic choruses, and incessant discharge in the air of firearms of all descriptions, produced a discord which harmonized with, and heightened the effect of this unique and inexpressible spectacle. Meanwhile mixed posts at the gates watched vigilantly to prevent pillage, and a friend of mine, who entered with the first masses of the people, and traversed all the apartments, said, that sentinels were posted everywhere spontaneously in the first quarter of an hour to prevent wanton destruction and pillage, and many of these sentinels remained at their post till they were exhausted by fatigue and hunger."

"Everywhere was the National Guard paralysed by fear in the presence of the people, who continued to shout '*Vive la Garde Nationale!*' but showed that they felt themselves the masters, and this sometimes with expressions of contempt. The Municipal Guard had fired on the people, and the battle was begun again. After a desperate defence, the post of the Municipal Guard, at the corner of the Champs Elysées, had been stormed by the people, and the Municipal Guards almost all massacred, the National Guards looking on, '*L'arme au bras.*' Some of the victims sought refuge in the ranks of the National Guard, and were pursued there, and killed by the people. One in particular succeeded in dodging about in the ranks, and escaping his pursuers, till near the grille of the Tuileries, where the line were drawn up; some lookers-on, pitying the poor wretch, already severely wounded, and shrieking for mercy, followed among his pursuers to rescue him, but, when he reached the line of infantry, he escaped through them into the garden, and the soldiers fired at the moment on all who were before them indiscriminately."

An idea of the zeal displayed by the National Guard may be formed from the fact that 85 patrols passed before the guard-house of St. Eustache on Sunday night.

M. Pasquier has quitted the Hôtel du Petit Luxembourg. The inscription "Chancery of France" has been effaced, and the national flag substituted, with the inscription "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Achmet Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the popular side with the greatest intrepidity. On the proclamation of the Republic, he hastened to offer his services to the municipality of his quarter.

Emile Girardin had found the greatest difficulty previously in persuading Louis Philippe to sign his abdication, but when he offered it to the people they answered with one voice, "*Non, non, nous ne voulons pas de ça,*" and he had but just time to save himself after they reached the Place de Carrousel.

Those who sacked and set fire to Neuilly were many of them so drunk that several were burnt in the Château.

When the King and Queen arrived at Neuilly, the National Guard clubbed together to give them enough pocket-money to continue their journey! (?)

The *National* publishes the following returns of the wounded admitted into the hospitals on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th ult:—

At the Hôtel Dieu—84 men, 2 women, 34 soldiers: total 120.
Pitié—8 people and 1 soldier: total 9.
Charité—89 people, 2 women, 23 soldiers: total 119.
St. Antoine—27 men, 9 soldiers: total 36.
Cochin—1 woman.
Necker—3 men, 2 soldiers: total 5.
Bon Secours—3 men.
St. Louis—45 men, 3 women, 1 soldier: total 49.
Clinique—5 men, 1 soldier: total 6.
Maison de Santé—9 men.
Incurable—2 men.
Hôtel Dieu (a branch)—5 men, 2 soldiers: total 7.
Beaujon—62 men.
The whole number of wounded in the hospitals was 423; of whom 350 were civilians, and 73 military.

"The ex-King and the ex-Royal Family preserved the strictest *incognito* at Dreux, but, unfortunately, the name of the King was accidentally pronounced by the only valet that accompanied them. The entire suite consisted of this man and two *femmes de chambre*. At one o'clock (on Thursday) the Duke de Montpensier arrived, announcing the irreparable ruin of the Royal Family. The fugitives were filled





GENERAL GARRAUBE AND STAFF BEFORE THE PORTE ST. DENIS.

with consternation at this intelligence. The ex-King and his family quitted Dreux on Friday, at nine o'clock. In order to conceal their departure, the valet doffed his livery, and put on a great coat and other apparel purchased two hours before. The Sub-Prefect accompanied the carriage, and appears to have been instrumental in favouring the escape. The ex-King had scarcely passed through the forest of Anette, when the workmen of a neighbouring paper-mill reached the spot with the intention of arresting him."

The details as to the damage caused to the St. Germain Railway are most melancholy. The injury done is estimated at from four to five millions at least. The Pont de Bezons is destroyed, like that of Asnières. The atmospheric apparatus has been devastated at Nanterre, and several other partial demolitions have been effected. The company is showing great zeal in re-establishing the service, partly by common carriages, and partly by the parts of the line which remain uninjured. On the Rouen and Havre line the damage has also been considerable, particularly about Rouen at both sides.

A captain of the National Guard waited upon Lord Normanby on Friday, on the part of the new Government, and stated that as the report was current, that the Ambassador was alarmed on account of the disturbances, the Government was ready to send a party of the National

Guards for the protection of the Embassy. Lord Normanby at once declined the offer, declaring that he felt every confidence in the French people, and was well assured that the residence of the representative of a nation which had been so long on friendly terms with France would be respected. The result showed the correctness of Lord Normanby's judgment.

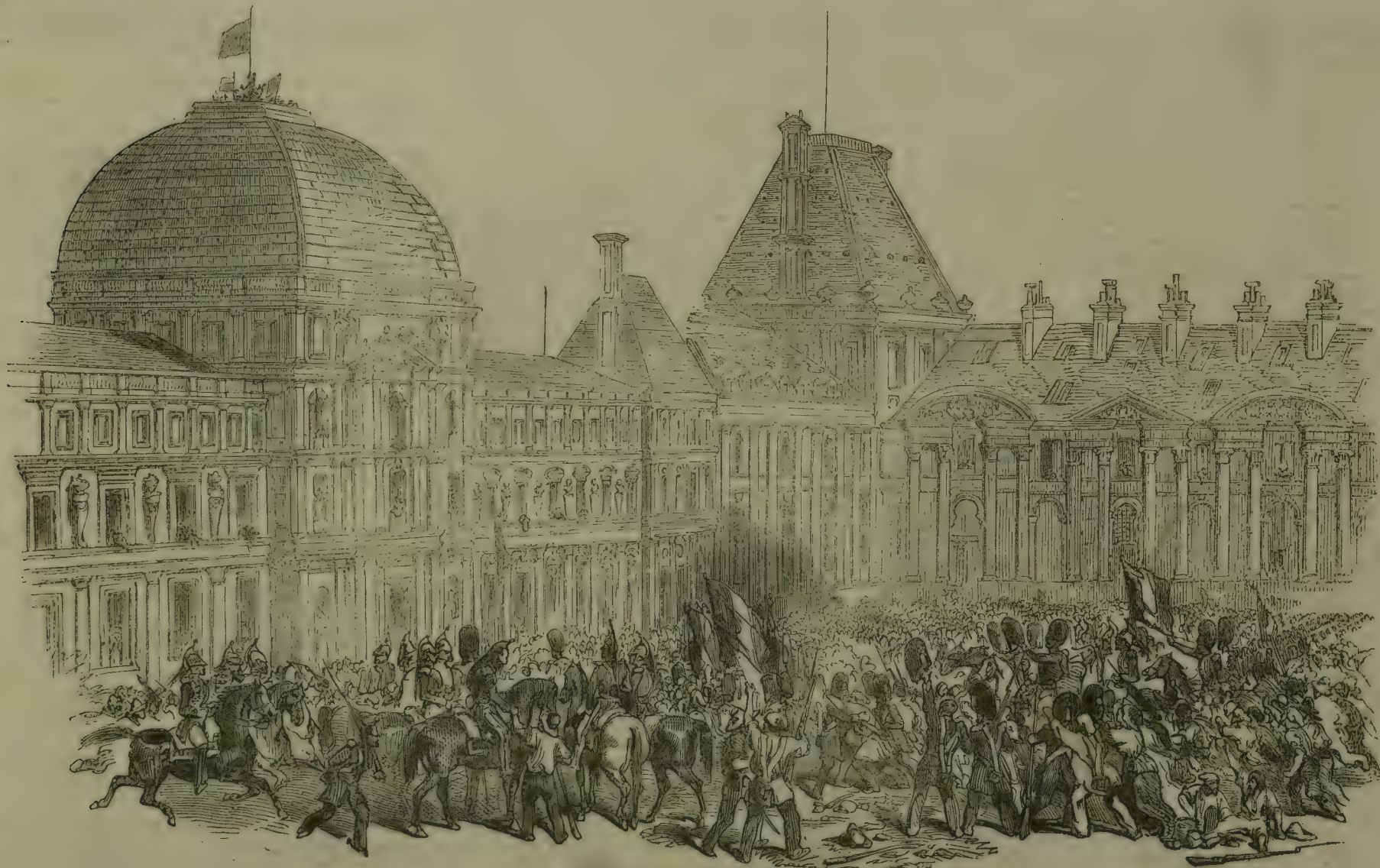
The most thriving trade in Paris, on Saturday, was decidedly the sale of tricolored cockades. In fact, all that morning, along the boulevards, ambulating *marchands* plied a brisk trade for a couple of hours, offering their merchandize to all comers without fee or retribution, leaving the reward to the generosity of the citizen so supplied. Such a mode of carrying on the trade was not a losing one, as it might not have been a safe thing to offer for the distinctive mark of the Republic anything less than at least a piece of silver coin. The ultra-Republican party were most anxious for the red colour alone, and that distinctive mark was on Friday to be seen in almost every man's breast, either in the shape of a shred of ribbon, two pieces crossed, or a cockade. The women, too, wore nothing but red ribbons in their caps and bonnets; and, if the humour had continued, there is no doubt that red in all its shades would have been the fashionable colour of the coming season. But the choice of the national colours all at once became an object of contention.

At the Passage de l'Opera, a complete row took place between the favourers of the red colour alone and those who saw no reason for giving

up the triple sign. "Why change," said the latter party, "that which has been so glorious for us? Why adopt the old type of the first revolution, which is only a sign of blood?" "No," cried the adverse party, "we must have the *république toute pure*! We must have nothing to remind us of tyrants!" The persons engaged in this wordy contest were respectable men, most of them speculators in the French *rente*, and constant frequenters of the Passage.

"The flight of Louis Philippe was marked by an incident which does so much honour to the feelings of our population that we hasten to mention it. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little low doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people. Two cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concorde rushed to his protection, and this brave regiment, without however using their arms, opened a passage. An officer, seeing the danger, cried out, 'Messieurs, spare the King.' To which a stentorian voice replied, 'We are not assassins—let him go.' 'Yes, yes; let him go—*qu'il parte*,' became the general cry. The people have been too brave during the combat not to be generous after the victory."

(The Series of Illustrations to the preceding Narrative, with additional descriptive details, is completed in Number 306, published with the present Sheet.)



TROOPS FRATERNIZING WITH THE PEOPLE IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



Nos. 305 & 306.—VOL. XII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

DOUBLE NUMBER. [ONE SHILLING.]

## THE GREAT REVOLUTION.

A FEW days ago, and the Government of Louis Philippe appeared one of the strongest of Europe. He was at the head of an army of 300,000 men said to be devoted to him. Forts and navies secured him at home and abroad. He had an obsequious majority in the Chambers—he had the command of the press—he had active and energetic Ministers, and his throne seemed as firmly fixed as France herself. Only a slight murmur of discontent was heard about electoral corruption; a slight aspiration was whispered for reform, and there was a rumour of a banquet, and of opposition, which his Ministers were to put down without trouble or exertion. Some rumours there were that at the death of Louis Philippe the people would resume their rights; but his throne fourteen days ago might have been insured during his life for a mere trifle in any office in Europe.

Suddenly, and without any warning, that throne has disappeared or ever. What has become of him and his Queen at the time we write, nobody knows. They fled from the Tuileries, and were last heard of at Dreux, where the lord of millions sterling had a single five-franc piece, and was indebted for that to the chance sugges-

tion of his Queen, or the contribution of officers, before the beginning of their hurried flight. His family, too, are dispersed. Some of them have taken refuge in England—of the others no tidings have been heard. His race have no prescriptive hold over France. His whole power dates from the revolution of 1830, and it is not only gone suddenly and totally, it has gone for ever, without any apparent hope of being ever restored. It has vanished like a scene shifted at a theatre. So sudden, so great, and so complete a change was never before known.

One day a mighty Monarch, the next a beggared fugitive. One day surrounded by a happy and prosperous family, with guards and flatterers and all the splendour of a court; the next a poor old wanderer without support or consolation, and seeking the means of escaping from phantoms which his own terrors conjure up, Romance and fable have nothing equal to this; and even dreams, those wildest of all the fears of a disordered brain, cannot surpass it. We know nothing resembling it, even in fable, but that eastern story of the magician and the Sultan. Surrounded by his courtiers, the latter asked the former for a proof of his art, and was told to plunge his head into a tub of water. He did so, and found himself transformed to a sick and crippled street porter, surrounded

by misery and want. He went through a variety of sufferings, that lasted, apparently, for years. In his agony he exclaimed against the villain dervish; he struggled and raised himself up; and there he was, the dervish still standing before him, and all his courtiers round about him. The adventures of two lives were gathered in that "drop of time." The destruction of the throne of Louis Philippe is such a dream. Its majesty, its power, its consequences, affecting all Europe, are overwhelming. It is the greatest event of the times in which we live; though some of us remember the beginning of the past Revolution—the terrible scenes of the Directory—the rise and fall of Bonaparte—the restoration of the Bourbons, and the revolution of 1830—it surpasses them all in its overwhelming suddenness and the magnitude of its consequences. How to write properly and respectfully to our readers of such a sudden change, almost puzzles and alarms us. We take courage from knowing that they will find in the extra Number of our Journal, and in the other part of it, all the particulars of this extraordinary event. We have, indeed, spared no pains to make those particulars complete and illustrative, and our readers will exercise forbearance towards us, if we can here say nothing that will not in interest fall infinitely below the narrative we elsewhere present to them



SEIZURE OF ARTILLERY ON THE ITALIAN BOULEVARDS.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 142.)

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

IN this place, detached from the Narrative of the great Events of the Revolution, we shall furnish the reader with a few descriptive notes of the Scenes illustrated by our Artists. The arrangement of these Engravings, generally, follows the order in which the events occurred; but, in some few instances, it has been more convenient, for the sake of picturesque effect, to depart from this order. Of course the several scenes are referred to in the connected narrative in the extra sheet published with the present Number, in addition to the following notes.

The large Engraving upon the front page of No. 305 represents the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Count d'Eu in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday; it will be seen that they occupy a prominent position on the floor of the semicircle beneath the President's chair. This tumultuous scene is minutely described in the Narrative.

The second Engraving shows the earliest event of Tuesday, the Demonstration before the façade of the Chamber of Deputies, amply detailed in the Narrative.

Next is the terrific scene at the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and then the impressive picture of the multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines, singing "Mourir pour la Patrie." Both these scenes are also described in the Narrative.

The Barricade in the Rue St. Martin, in the next illustration, shows

the very effective mode by which the Revolutionists generally began the conflict.

Louis Philippe.—The Count de Paris.—Of the ex-King, several biographical details are given in the introductory portion of the Narrative. The Count de Paris, Prince Louis-Philippe-Albert of Orleans, Prince-Royal, is the eldest son of the late Duke of Orleans, married to the Princess Helena of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and was born August 14, 1838, so that the Prince is in his tenth year.

The work of Destruction at the Tuileries, on Thursday, is illustrated in the five succeeding Engravings. First is the Throne-Room, whence the Royal seat of State was carried out, broken into pieces, and burnt.

The Wine-Cellar is a scene of almost mad orgies; and the pair of

(Continued on page 146.)



**THE CORN-LAWS.**—The 1st inst. the privilege granted by the acts of the last session of Parliament for the free importation of all kinds of corn, grain, meal, and flour, ceased to exist, as did also the act granting a temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws in regard to the introduction of such articles in vessels of any country or the production of any part of the world, and the same duties and laws of importation are in force as existed previously to the Acts of Parliament referred to coming into operation.

## SWITZERLAND.

**AWFUL EVENT.**—A circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of Leeds on Wednesday night last, so appalling in its nature, and so calculated to inspire the mind with feelings of wholesome terror, that it is advisable the entire case should be detailed unabbreviated. Every particular transpired exactly as follows:—George Shaw, of Lane-end, Holmfirth, aged 45, or thereabouts, a wheelwright, having a wife and three children, the youngest ten years old, after transacting some business in the adjacent village of Nether Thong, called at an inn there, kept by Mr. John Bates, on the evening of Wednesday (last week). He was supplied with refreshments, but did not exceed, in his potations the bounds of moderation. Amongst the guests there were present the richard Wood, proprietor of a public garden at Farnworth, Holmfirth, and with him Shaw, who was ever a petulant and fractious man, picked a quarrel upon some slight pretence. The altercation between the two men was running very high, when suddenly Shaw, who was a tall athletic man, rose up, and swore by his Maker he would send Wood to immediate and everlasting perdition, by placing him on the stake, and blazing on the hearth before them. To execute the diabolical intention, Shaw seized his intended victim before the act could be prevented, and, with another horrible oath, was lifting him from his seat, when suddenly his hold relaxed—in a moment he fell heavily to the earth, and, on being raised, the man of blasphemy was dead! The body was afterwards carried to an upper room of the inn, there to await a coroner's inquest.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Chairman of the Kinsale Election Committee reported that Mr. Guinness was not duly elected, and that the election was void. A new writ was subsequently ordered to issue for the borough.

**NOTES OF MOTION.**—Mr. Hume gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions that all persons who shall be appointed to civil, military, and naval offices shall be made to accept them subject to any deductions of salary that Parliament may think fit to make.

**THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.**—Mr. Hume asked her Majesty's Ministers if it was their intention to withhold altogether from any interference with the people of France, and if they would leave the French at perfect liberty to choose what sort of Government they might please?—Lord J. Russell answered that the Government had received that intelligence from France which was generally known to the public; and he had no hesitation in declaring, and he did declare, that the Government had no intention whatever of interfering with the form of Government which the French nation might please to choose, nor would the British Government in any way meddle with the internal affairs of France. This declaration of the Prime Minister was received by the House with loud and unanimous approbation.

**PRIVILEGE.**—Mr. J. O'Connell brought under notice a charge made against him and Mr. Fox Maule in the *Northern Star* newspaper, and moved that the printer and publisher be called to the bar for breach of privilege. After an apology from Mr. FARGUS O'CONNOR, the motion was withdrawn.

**THE INCOME-TAX.—ABANDONMENT OF THE PROPOSED INCREASE.**  
An immense number of petitions having been presented against the proposed income-tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, and took the occasion to make a supplementary Budget, as an amendment upon that brought forward by the First Minister. The right honourable gentleman said, that, from the £2,900,000 which appeared as the excess of expenditure over income on the 5th of January last, £1,400,000 for Irish distress, and £450,000 China money, should have been deducted. Therefore, their actual excess of expenditure over income on the 5th of January last was one million only. Although the symptoms of reviving trade were not so rapid as many had anticipated, and although the receipts of the current quarter up to the present day were £400,000 less than the corresponding period of last year, he yet thought, that, as some extraordinary receipts would be obtained before April, he might calculate that the excess of expenditure over income at the close of the financial year ending the 5th of April next would be under a million. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to view the financial prospect of the year 1848-9, the expenditure and income of which he computed at the same amount as Lord J. Russell. Of the expenditure, £35,000,000 would be for interest on the funded and unfunded debt, and pensions, half-pays, and other items of supply services, and this amount Parliament had no power of reducing; the remaining £18,000,000 of expenditure might be reduced by Parliament, but not to any considerable extent, and certainly not within the current year. The Government, however, were resolved, that, at the present moment, it would not be expedient to propose any reduction of our naval or military force. The right hon. gentleman took a retrospect of the system of taxation adopted since 1842, and argued that it would have been extremely wrong in the Government to run their heads against that system, and to attempt its reversal. Therefore they had proposed an Income-Tax for five years, and an additional two per cent. for two years, which they still considered the "easiest" way of providing for the deficient revenue. He had been asked to pledge himself that the additional two per cent. should cease at the end of two years, but he thought it exceedingly unwise to make such a promise. It was impossible to foresee what the state of the country would be in two years or a much shorter time. When a gentleman who had just arrived from France (Mr. Cobden) recently stated that there could be no object for a Revolution in that country, it was obvious that the wisest and best might be sometimes misinformed. (Ironical cheering.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated what were the first proposals of the Government, candidly admitted that, from all quarters of the House and of the country, the most unequivocal demonstrations of disapproval had been manifested towards them. He laid it down as a maxim, that the representatives of the people had a peculiar right to dictate to the Government with respect to taxation. The proposals, then, that he was prepared to make were, that the expenditure for the Kaffir war and for the naval excess should be defrayed out of the balances of the Exchequer of the present year, which are remarkably high, and this would leave a deficiency of between one-and-a-half and two millions at the end of the next financial year; it was also proposed to continue the existing Income-Tax for three years only; but, in making these concessions, it should be understood that Government might come down and propose, at some future time during the session, whatever taxation they might find necessary to restore the balances of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hume warned the House, that, if they allowed the balances of the Exchequer to be reduced, the Government would soon leave the finances in the same state as when they last left office. He gave notice of his intention to move a direct notice to the proposed renewal of the Income-Tax.

Mr. CARDWELL called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to afford time for the consideration of this new Budget.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented, and said he should not call for the opinion of the House on the new resolutions until Friday.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Francis Baring addressed a few remarks to the House.

Mr. COBDEN excused his false prophecy with respect to a revolution in France, on the ground that he had not been prepared for the insanity of a Minister and the madness of a King. The hon. member hinted a suspicion of covert hostile intentions towards the French people on the part of the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated a discussion of the Budget, when the question was adjourned, as most unfair. With respect to Mr. Cobden's unsuccessful prophecy, Lord J. Russell said: "The hon. member has tried to excite a suspicion that I was not sincere in the declaration I made this evening, and that I would be induced by some coteries and clubs to assume a hostile attitude towards France; but I reiterate my declaration, that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere in any way whatever with the settlement that France may think fit to make with respect to her own Government. We, as close and friendly neighbours, only wish that the institutions France may adopt shall tend to her own prosperity. England did not hesitate to perform those duties of hospitality and friendship which have gained for her the title of asylum of the unfortunate; and these duties I for one will never consent that England shall refuse to perform." (The noble Lord's declaration was loudly cheered.)

Mr. DISRAELI said, that, as we lived in an age of revolution, we had, of course, our share of revolutionary Ministers; for, within one week, we had a Prime Minister proposing one Budget, a Chancellor of the Exchequer a second, and an intimation given that, before long, a third would be propounded. We had now a seven years' trial of the new principles of commerce and finance, which were to furnish, not simple millions, but hundreds of millions, and add more wealth to the country than all Potosi's mines ever produced; and yet we were puzzled how to obtain a miserable two millions. The hon. member humorously illustrated the exaggerations of the Free-Trade prophets, and drew amusing pictures of the results of all their magnificent visions.

Mr. Bright, Mr. Banks, Mr. F. O'Connor, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Mitchell, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Blackstone made a few remarks.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that he should, on Friday, persist in his amendment for a more equitable assessment of the Income-Tax.

The debate was then adjourned to Friday.  
The Joint Stock Companies Bill was read a second time.  
Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**TRANSIT OF THE INDIAN MAIL THROUGH FRANCE.**—The Duke of RICHMOND inquired if the report that the India Mail had been burnt in France was true?—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that the report was false. A letter had been received from M. Arago, stating that the mail had, after a short delay, for which the present Provisional Government of France was not responsible, been forwarded to Marseilles. M. Arago assured the Post-Office authorities here, that every facility would be afforded by the French Government for the transmission of mails.

**NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL.**—Earl GREY moved the second reading of this bill.—Lord STANLEY did not offer any opposition to the second reading of the bill, though he considered it would have been better if the constitution framed by Lord Grey, and which was found totally inapplicable to the colony, was repealed, instead of being suspended for five years, as proposed by the bill. The noble Lord exposed what he deemed to be deceptions upon which this colony was founded, and the faults that had prevailed with respect to it; and held up to ridicule as incongruous the Constitution invented by Lord Grey for it, and which the noble Earl was obliged to ask the House to suspend, before it was even tried.—After a few remarks from Earl WALDEGRAVE and the Earl of ST. GERMAN, the bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. DEEDS reported, from the Lancashire Election Committee, that Mr. Gregson was not duly elected. On the motion of the Hon. Member, a new writ was ordered to be issued.

Mr. EWART gave notice of a resolution in favour of direct taxation.

Mr. BOUVIER gave notice, for Tuesday week, of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the system of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

**THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.**—In reply to a question from Mr. M. MILNES, Lord PALMERSTON said, I have received from Lord Normanby this morning the copy of a communication made to him by M. Lamartine, the Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, and I believe similar communications have been made to the other Ministers of Foreign Powers in Paris, announcing the fact of the formation of the present French Provisional Government, and declaring that the new form of institutions adopted by the French people would make no alteration in the position of France towards the other powers of Europe; and that the French Government would display the same loyal and sincere desire to maintain amicable relations with all those foreign powers which, like France, determine to respect the independence and the rights of nations. This announcement by Lord Palmerston was received with the warmest approbation.

## POOR LAW (IRELAND.)

Colonel DENNE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working and efficiency of the Poor-law in Ireland. The hon. and gallant member contended that the Irish Poor-law was a complete failure, and urged the necessity of lessening the area of taxation.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY seconded the motion.

Mr. DRUMMOND opposed the motion.

Sir GEORGE GREY, although he admitted that some defects were found in the Irish Poor-law, could not consent to the appointment of the Committee, because he thought it would have a most mischievous effect, inducing the belief that the Irish poor could not look to the law for support, but that a grant from Parliament could alone relieve them. The law might require some alteration, after due experience of its operation; but to create the idea that it would immediately be repealed, or greatly modified, which the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons would do, would be productive of great mischief. The right hon. gentleman intimated that it was the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to issue a Commission to examine into the operation of this law.

Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD pointed out the necessity of protecting the improving landlord from being taxed to answer for the neglect of the non-improving landlord. The hon. member insisted upon the justice of establishing a smaller area of taxation.

Colonel Conolly, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. French, Mr. Hume, Captain Jones, Mr. Fagan, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. S. Crawford, Major Blackall, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. S. O'Brien, and Mr. Clements, expressed on the Government the advisability of granting the Committee of Inquiry.

The Marquis of KILDARE did not think it would be expedient, at the present time, to appoint a Committee of Inquiry; he was, therefore, prepared to oppose the motion.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE argued that it would be premature to appoint a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. LABOUCHERE likewise spoke in opposition to the motion.

Lord LINCOLN considered that the Irish Members had been badly treated by the Government on this occasion; but, notwithstanding that the Irish members generally seemed desirous of this Committee, he was himself obliged to vote against it. The noble Lord recommended the withdrawal of the motion.

Sir GEORGE GREY explained that the Commission intended to be appointed by the Government would be directed to revise the Unions generally, having regard to their extent, population, and valuation respectively; but it would not be directed to make this revision on the distinct principle that a general revision of the area of taxation should be made.

Mr. WAKLEY attacked the Government for their want of deference to the unanimous opinion of the Irish members, and brought some charges against the English Poor-law.

Mr. CHARLES BULLER asked the hon. member if, when all the Irish members would unanimously object to the extension of the Income-Tax to Ireland, he would defer to their unanimous opinion, and agree that the tax should not be extended to Ireland. The hon. member defended the English Poor-law from Mr. Wakley's accusations.

Mr. GROGAN and Sir ARTHUR BROCKE supported the motion, and, after a few words from Mr. WALTER, the House divided.

For the appointment of the Committee	101
Against it	165
Majority against the motion	—64

Mr. NEWBEGATE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law and custom of different parts of England and Wales, as between out-going and incoming tenants; and also as between landlords and tenants in reference to unexhausted improvements or deterioration of land and premises occupied for agricultural purposes.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER again postponed the nomination of the two Committees on the Navy, Army, and Ordnance, and the miscellaneous expenditure, to Friday.

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat till six o'clock.

The County Rates Bill and the Poor Removal Bill were read a second time.

**BRITISH RESIDENTS IN FRANCE.**—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question, stated that the British residents at Paris had not suffered from the late revolution in France, and that they had not interfered at all in the events that had there taken place.

**LORD PALMERSTON'S FOREIGN POLICY.**—The adjourned debate on Mr. C. Anstey's motion for papers, as the foundation of an impeachment of the Foreign Secretary, was resumed by Lord PALMERSTON, whose speech on Wednesday last had been interrupted by the hour for adjournment. The Noble Lord continued the defence of his foreign policy. He justified his share in the Treaty of Adrianople, and upheld the treaty of 1840 as a successful settlement of the Syrian question. He denied that Baron Brunnow had attempted, on the part of Russia, to effect an alienation between France and England. He declined to re-open the affairs of Algiers, or to discuss the Spanish marriage question, as imprudent and dangerous in the present state of foreign matters. He defended his refusal to interfere between Russia and Circassia, and justified the armed interference with Portugal as a successful endeavour to quell a desolating civil war. The noble Lord minutely explained the negotiations for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and maintained the expediency and justice of the policy adopted relative to Texas, Persia, China, &c. He disclaimed having given his sanction to the publication of diplomatic papers in the *Portfolio*, and gave the history of the partition of Poland and several commercial treaties. The topics of the noble Lord's speech following the charges preferred by Mr. C. Anstey, were so numerous and disconnected, that it would be impossible even to designate them without far exceeding the usual limits of our Parliamentary report.

The noble Lord, who spoke up to six o'clock (five hours), concluded by again declaring that he was willing to submit all the public and private papers over which he had control to any reasonable men in the House. He was not conscious of being guilty of any of the charges preferred against him. He had devoted all his energies to the service of the State; and the leading principle of his policy was that peace should be preserved with all other nations, provided it could be preserved without injuring the interests, the honour, and the dignity of Great Britain.

Six o'clock having arrived, the House stood adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Several petitions were presented.

The New Zealand Bill passed through Committee.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir R. INGLIS moved for a select committee on the present state of the New Palace at Westminster, the probable expenditure, &c.; and also to inquire into the condition of Westminster Bridge.

Mr. B. OSBORNE moved as an amendment an address to her Majesty praying the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the expenditure of the amount voted by the House for the New Houses of Parliament, with a view to making arrangements for the completion of the buildings at the earliest possible period.

A long discussion ensued, which was terminated by the adoption of a suggestion made by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that both the original motion and amendment should be withdrawn; the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests undertaking to appoint a commission to superintend and control the expenditure.

The House then adjourned at ten o'clock.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE DOCKYARD BRIGADE.**—The Admiralty have issued orders to the various Dockyards, that the instructions for re-organisation are not to be acted upon until Captain Sullivan had visited all of them and made his report to the Board. Gunners' Mates who are in receipt of pensions from the Admiralty are declared to be eligible to the situations of drill sergeants for the Boat Brigade. Mr. Brown, Master Attendant at Portsmouth Dockyard, has solicited permission from the Admiralty to resign the command of the Boat Brigade at that port.

The following arrangement for the change of quarters of several cavalry regiments will take effect in May and June next:—The Royal Dragoons and 2nd Dragoon Guards are to move from Ireland—the former regiment to York, and the latter to Edinburgh; the 1st Dragoon Guards, now at Birmingham, and the 12th Lancers, at Hounslow, are to proceed to Ireland; the 3rd Dragoon Guards, now at Edinburgh, will move to Nottingham; the 4th Dragoon Guards, now at Nottingham, will go to Coventry; the 5th Dragoon Guards, now at York, will move to Birmingham; and the 11th Hussars, now at Coventry, will go to Hounslow. The 16th Lancers, which returned to England a few months after its distinguished gallantry at Alwal and Sobroon, will remain at Brighton, its present station.

**FUGITIVES FROM THE CONTINENT.**—The following passengers were amongst the recent arrivals from the Continent:—Mr. Goldard and family; Major-General Auchmuty; Mr. and Mrs. Paris; Mr. Winkler; Mr. Poord and servant; Mr. Muggins and servant; the Earl of Essex; Mr. and Mrs. Argoyne; Mr. Knowles and servant; Mr. Matson; Mr. Lanback; Mr. W. Hunter and servant; Mr. Batworth; Mr. Vaughan; Mr. and Mrs. Merker; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and family; Mr. Wilson and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Gamas; Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Morpatt and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Barestien and family; Mr. Roberts; General Sir Alexander Grant; Mr. Haviland; Mr. Wittox, from Belgian Legation; Lieutenant Rooke; Mr. O'Connor; Monsieur Lebas; Baron Bonist; Lieutenant Frederiek George Leigh and Mrs. Leigh and family; General Gower; Mr. and Mrs. Dalis and family; Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Mr. Betts and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Lay and servant; Mr. Hoore; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. Sargent; Augusta Devette; Mr. Moore; Mr. Kenner; Mr. Bier; Mr. and Mrs. Valentine and servant; Mons. Perrier; Mr. Pigne; Mr. Sisley; Mr. and Mrs. Drury; Marquis du Chastier and servant; Lady Dennis; Mr. Blake; Mons. Van Cronbrugge; Mr. Frost; Mr. King; Mr. Ghensier; Mr. Torren; his Excellency the Marquis de Lisboa; his Excellency Mons. Parrede; Mr. Lampert; Mr. Ashwell; Mr. and Mrs. Sheldgrove; Mr. Budd; Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Poor-law Commissioners of Ireland have awarded the sum of £300 to the widow of the late Captain Hellard, R.N., who fell a victim to fever induced by his great exertions in the office of Poor-law Inspector; and they have also recommended Mrs. Hellard to the Admiralty for the best pension given to a Captain's widow.

Telegraphic despatches were received at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, inquiring whether there were four steamers ready for sea. The *Strenbo* steamer, Lord Beaclerk, was ordered to be ready for sea on Sunday night.

At a meeting held at Edinburgh on Thursday (last week) a petition was agreed upon, praying Parliament not to pass the Ministerial Bill for establishing diplomatic relations with Rome.

The late Dr. William Crotch, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, has left personal and funded property estimated at £18,000.

The late Rev. William Bagshaw, M.A., of Bannercross, near Sheffield, who died recently, has bequeathed to the Governors of the Sheffield General Infirmary, £100; to the Governors of the Sheffield Dispensary, £50; to the Trustees of the Blue Coat Charity School, the Trustees of the Girls' Charity School, and the Trustees of the National School, all in Sheffield, the sum of £30 each.

On Wednesday morning (last week) a landslip of part of the embankment near the east end of the Falkirk tunnel, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, took place, by which both lines of rails were covered with earth. No personal injury was sustained, notwithstanding that a goods and cattle train came in contact with the obstacle so created.

At Brandra Abbeley, lately, a man named Toole laid his gun upon a table, when a small dog knocked it down, and it went off, killing a fine child of his, aged four years.

A finer and more prolific lambing season than the present has seldom been known: in Hampshire, flocks of 700 ewes having 900 to 1000 lambs; some of 500 ditto more than 600 increase. Many large graziers have scarcely lost an ewe.

Mr. James Shirreff is appointed Attorney-General of Antigua, on the recommendation of the Governor of that island; the Hon. J. B. Uniake is appointed Attorney-General, W. T. Des Barrs Solicitor-General, and Mr. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Earl of Fife has caused the soup kitchen he established some years ago at Banff to be put in full operation; and for several weeks about 150 poor families, belonging to Macduff and Banff, have been daily supplied with soup and bread, at his Lordship's expense.

The festival of the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, on Thursday last, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, was honoured by the presence of the Comte de Montemolin.

Captain Mangles Denham, R.N., has left town for Leith and Greenock, on a Government investigation into recent accidents which have occurred to steam-vessels in that locality.

The number of persons confined in England and Scotland on the 9th of last December for offences against the Stamp and Tax Acts was six; viz. four in England and two in Scotland. There are not any prisoners in the Irish gaols for offences of this description.

Large bodies of whales have recently been seen sporting at a short distance off the northern shores of Scotland. Since September, scarcely a day has elapsed without more or fewer being observed; but during the past week, their numbers appear to have greatly increased. On Friday and Saturday they were seen at a little distance off the north head of Wick.

The rumour that Comte d'Orsay had quitted England with Prince Louis Bonaparte is not true.

In consequence of the large importations of silk piece goods from the eastern portion of the globe, the East and West India Dock Company have obtained the attendance of the officers of the revenue at their warehouses, in Billiter-street, before and after the legal and usual hours of business, in order to prepare them for sale early in the ensuing month.

A presentment submitted by Government to the Grand Jury at Ennis, Ireland, for repayment in instalments of expenditure under the Labour Rate Act, amounting to £233,585, has been refused, on the ground that the Government had not fulfilled all the necessary conditions.

On Thursday, four sailors were drowned in the Shannon, by the upsetting of a boat, whilst the hands on board were nearly all in a state of intoxication.

Bianconi's car, from Tullamore, Ireland, to the railway, was upset, on Thursday (last week), near Geashill, by a drunken driver, when an elderly lady passenger was nearly drowned in a deep drain. One of the horses was killed.

A man was found lying dead on the rails of the Cashel Railway, on Monday night, apparently killed by an engine. He had recently been in a lunatic asylum.

A shark was, last week, killed on the beach at Dunnihough, Banffshire, Scotland. When dead, it was found to measure about twelve feet in length, and a large quantity of oil was obtained from its liver.

The *Charivari* says:—"The people did not find the wine in the vaults of the Tuileries at all to their taste. It is true that there is no time allowed for it to grow old."

A rumour prevails that it is in contemplation to double the rates of postage. The penny rate is to be raised, it is said, to twopence.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. William Abiah Newman, Master of Arts, to be Chaplain for Cape Town, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Every Union in Galway, with the exception of Ballinasloe, is now administered by paid guardians.

We regret to hear that Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., has been obliged, on account of ill health, to apply for leave of absence from the House of Commons until Easter.

The success of Fanny Cerito in Paris has been followed by a still greater triumph in Northern Italy. Despite political agitation, La Fenice, of Venice, has been nightly crowded to witness "La Vivandiera e il Postiglione."

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edward Burney to be one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains.

The new dance which Cerito has produced during her Italian sojourn is entitled "La Siciliana," a sort of Tarantella, which produced so much enthusiasm on a late occasion as to be prohibited by the police.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace.

Orders in Council appeared in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, authorising the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell certain property formerly belonging to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, and certain other property formerly belonging to the Chancery of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

Plymouth has this week been visited with an unusually severe storm, by which very considerable damage was done to the breakwater in the Sound.

A marine, named Pepper, belonging to the *Caledonia*, 129, in Hamoaze, fell into the after-hold of that ship on Saturday evening, and was killed on the spot.

In consequence of the present unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, the *Sphinx*, steam-vessel, at Woolwich, is ordered to be prepared for sea immediately, and to proceed to Portsmouth.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Murray Dodd, Esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the province of Nova Scotia.

It is noticed by a French paper as a remarkable fact, that the revolution in France, now so happily consummated, was achieved on the same three days of the week as the glorious triumph of July, 1830.

At Portsmouth, the Port Admiral has received orders to act as he judges best in despatching to the French coast, at any hour, any of the steam-vessels now in readiness for special service.

A deputation from a meeting of Irish members, to request a revision of the area of the Poor-law Unions and electoral divisions in Ireland, had an interview with Sir George Grey, on Tuesday, at the Home-office.

Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, in Leicestershire, has just been the scene of great festivity on the occasion of the marriage of Lady Adelaide Manners, youngest daughter of the noble Duke, and the Rev. F. Norman, son of the late Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Norman.

The price of meat, vegetables, and other articles of subsistence in Paris, during and after the late revolutionary proceedings, underwent no increase. Families were supplied with butchers' meat at the same rate as they had been throughout the season.

The annual public suppers at Christ's Hospital will commence on Sunday next, and terminate on Easter-day, occupying a period, as usual, of eight Sundays.

A curious but unmistakable proof of the hatred with which all Germans are regarded in Lombardy was given at the theatre La Scala in Milan recently. On the appearance of the previously great favourite Fanny Elssler on the stage, the entire audience rose and quitted the theatre.

The trial of Thomas Peyton, Esq., coroner, and Mr. George Church, for the manslaughter of Hubert Waldron, Esq., J.P., recently in the county of Roscommon, was brought to a close on Saturday last, when the Judge declared it to be his opinion that the coroner was justified by law in the part he took. The jury acquitted the prisoners.

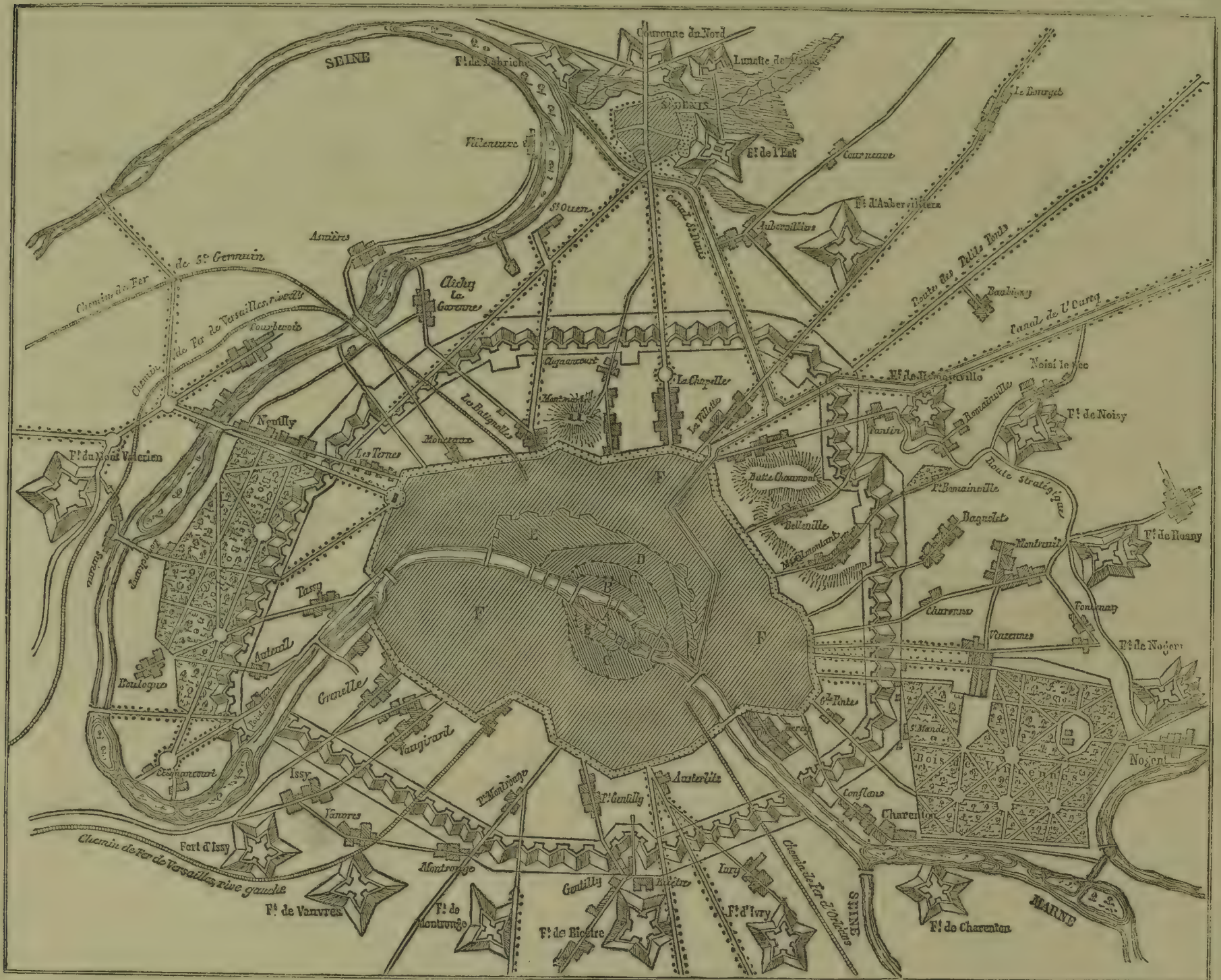
The Secretary-General of the Austrian Legation at Pesaro has been assassinated.

A heavy decline is visible in the German funds.

The news of the French Revolution has caused the greatest enthusiasm at Nice and other towns of northern Italy.

On Tuesday evening the Grand Jury, at the Central Criminal Court, returned as "true," a bill of indictment preferred against Annette Meyers, for the recent murder of the soldier in St. James's Park.





PLAN OF PARIS, SHOWING THE FORTIFICATIONS.

(Continued from page 143.)

groups upon the next page show types of the characters by whom the work of destruction was waged.

An accredited Correspondent at Paris, to whom we are indebted for the Sketch of one of the Saloons in the Tuilleries during the mad work, writing on Thursday, the 24th, says:—"The splendid rooms of the palace presented a most ludicrous scene this afternoon. Immediately after the departure of the King, the mob forced an entrance, and sacked every apartment: pier-glasses were shattered, furniture broken, carpets torn, wardrobes ransacked; books, letters, and papers were flung from the windows; and, within an hour, the palace was such a picture of devastation as could scarcely be imagined.

"The wine-cellars were next invaded, and the conquering rabble soon became gloriously drunk; but a more facetious, good-humoured mob was never seen. They were armed with every imaginable weapon—pokers, shovels, hatchets, railings, were equally in requisition as muskets and sabres, yet we passed along amidst the fuliginous crew, each one screaming at the top of his voice, 'Vive la République! Vive la République!' at the same time flourishing his weapon in your face, shaking you fiercely by the hand, or forcing you into the throne, shouting, 'Citoyen, essayez-vous; nous sommes chez-nous à présent; c'est une maison pour le peuple! Vive la République! Vive la République!'

"Here was a *melée* of dirty fellows, in blouses, fantastically decorated with portions of ladies' dresses, marabout feathers stuck into their wide-awake hats, Indian scarfs round their waists, or general's hat and feathers; and many carrying loaves of bread on their bayonets; but every one with something red in his dress. The absurdity of the scene upset graver thoughts, and Marie Antoinette and Charles X. were forgotten in the universal uproar."

Next is the imposing array of troops, with General Garraube and his Staff before the Porte St. Denis; a showy military spectacle.

Upon the same page with the preceding is the eventful moment of the Troops fraternizing with the People in the court-yard of the Tuilleries on Wednesday, when the palace was abandoned to the populace.

Upon the front page of the present Number (306) is pictured a striking occurrence of Wednesday, when the people seized three field-pieces upon the Italian Boulevards. (See details of Wednesday, in the Narrative.)

## THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

The Fortifications frequently presented points of attack and resistance, during the recent struggle; so that the accompanying Plan will, doubtless, be acceptable as an appropriate illustration of the Narrative. The Plan shows the city, the *enceinte*, the detached forts, and the suburbs. It is curious to compare the extent of the new works with that of the old walls of Paris. Thus, A shows the city, which held out against the Normans, at the famous siege of 885; B is the extent in the reign of Louis le Gros, in 1134; C, of Philip Augustus, in 1208; D, of Marcel, in 1356; E, of Louis XIII., in 1630; F, the present extent of the city, to the Boulevards and Barriers.

Since the last Revolution the project of fortifying Paris had been seriously debated in the Legislature, especially in 1832-34; but it was reserved for M. Thiers, and those who raised the war alarm, in 1840, to realise the project to its fullest extent.

By a law passed in 1841, a sum of forty millions of francs was granted by the Chambers, for raising a double line of defence round the capital. They form a continuous inclosure, embracing the two banks of the Seine, intended to be bastioned and terraced with about 33 feet of encampment, faced with masonry: 2 feet of outer works, with casemates. The latter (*les forts détachés*) are 17 in number, besides several detached trenches. The general plan of the continuous inclosure presents 91 angular faces, each about 1100 feet, with a continued fosse, or line of wet ditches in front, lined with masonry; thence to the top of the embankments crowning the wall, on which is ranged the artillery, is a height of about 46 feet.

At different points are placed drawbridges, magazines, &c., and several military roads of communication have been formed. The distance of this regular zone or belt from the irregular outline formed by the octroi wall of the city, varies from 700 yards to nearly two miles.

The following details are from "Galignani's Guide to Paris," just published:—

"Taking as a point of departure the western point of Bercy, on the right bank of the river, it crosses the road to Charenton, traverses the avenues of St. Mandé and Vincennes, goes to the south end of Charonne, goes behind Père la Chaise to Belleville, then to Romainville, and, crossing the Flanders road, reaches the Pont de Flandre at La Villette. Thence, passing westward, it goes to La Chapelle, St. Denis, crosses the great northern road, leaves Montmartre to the left, and traversing various routes, &c., passes by Clignancourt to Batignolles, &c., till it reaches the eastern point of the King's park at Neuilly, and, crossing the road, enters the upper part of the wood of Boulogne, and ends at Auteuil. Resuming the line on the opposite bank, it encloses the suburbs of Grenelle, Vaugirard, cuts the line of the Versailles Railway (*rive gauche*), leaves Montrouge outside, passes Gentilly, traverses the plain of Ivry, and crosses the line of the Orleans Railway, before arriving at its limit opposite Bercy, on the left bank.

"The forts *détachés* present 93 fronts, and are so many small, but com-

plete fortresses, including magazines, barracks, &c. In adopting the line traced above, the first in order is the Fort de Charenton; 2. the Fort de Nogent; 3. the Fort de Rosny; 4. the Fort de Noisy; 5. the Fort de Romainville; 6. the Fort d'Aubervilliers; 7. the Fort de l'Est, between the latter and Pantin; 8. and 9. Couronne du Nord and Fort de la Briche, one on the hither, the second on the thither side of St. Denis; 10. the Fort du Mont Valérien, the most imposing of all; 11. Fort de Vanvres; 12. Fort d'Issy; 13. Fort de Montrouge; 14. Fort de Bicêtre; 15. Fort d'Ivry; 16. the Lunette de Stains; and 17. the Fort de Rouvray. Vincennes has also been greatly enlarged and strengthened. It is impossible to fix with any certainty what will ultimately be the cost to the nation of these immense works, involving the purchase of so much property, independent of the vast expense of construction, arming, &c. The armament alone would cost upwards of 19,000,000 fr. By a decision of the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1845, the cannon, ammunition, &c., were to be kept at Bourges, and only brought to Paris in case of a war."

## REPUBLICAN DISPATCH-BOAT.

We are indebted to a Correspondent at Dover for this sketch of wha

(Continued on page 150.)



THE REPUBLICAN DISPATCH-BOAT, OFF DOVER.





MARIE-AMÉLIE, EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.







METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.**—On Saturday, the 60th anniversary of this excellent Institution was celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Viscount Morpeth, M.P., supported by Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; the Sheriffs, Cabitt and Hill, &c. Among the company, numbering about 130, were Colonel Colquhoun, Mr. C. Cochrane, J. C. Pearson, M.P., Mr. B. Rotch, Dr. Hill (of Warwickshire), Captain Macnochie, and several other gentlemen distinguished by their exertions for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. For this benevolent and enlightened object, the Philanthropic Society have resolved on forming a "Model Farm-school of Industry," at some distance from London; there it is proposed to give the children when they shelter, not only moral and religious instruction, but training in gardening and field labour, besides teaching them tailoring, shoemaking, &c., &c., as in the establishment of St. George's Fields, as soon as £3000 be raised; and this important object gave additional interest to the festival of Saturday last. The cloth being withdrawn, the noble chairman, Lord Morpeth, proposed the customary loyal toasts, which were duly honoured.—Lord Morpeth, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Philanthropic Institution," quoted several statistical proofs of the immense benefit which it had conferred upon the community. His lordship also dwelt upon the soundness of the principle sought to be extended by the Institution in their proposed Model Farm School; the noble Lord adding his testimony of the approbation of the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, who has already placed under the society's care 25 boys from Parkhurst prison. Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., then proposed, in an eloquent speech, the health of the Noble Chairman, which was drunk with great enthusiasm; and after a variety of other toasts, including the healths of the Rev. Sydney Turner, the indefatigable Chaplain and Secretary, had been given, the party broke up. We are happy to add that the subscriptions during the evening exceeded £2000. The dinner and wines were excellent.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—On Monday, a general meeting of the donors and subscribers to this charity was held in the London Tavern, Capt. Nelson in the chair. The report stated that there were eighty-five children in the asylum; that the late Thomas Ward, Esq., bequeathed £500; that the receipts figured £2844; and that the expenditure left a balance of £537. The report was adopted; and four girls and four boys were, by election, placed upon the books of the Institution.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DISTRESSED FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.**—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern. John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors congratulated the Society on its successful progress, that the collection at the last anniversary dinner amounted to £2417; that the Bank of England had contributed £200; the Prince Oscar, £20; £10 from the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; the King of Hanover, £50. That 80 persons had received a weekly pension of 5s.; 96 from 2s. to 5s.; making a total of £1421 9s. 9d. That 2711 had received casual relief, and others had been sent back to their own country, the whole expense of which amounted to £1163 14s. 8d.; but that, in administering this relief no distinction as to country, colour, or religion, had been made. The balance sheet showed that the income for the year, including donations and subscriptions, amounted to £3058 15s., and the expenditure left a balance in hand of £39 19s. 8d., besides which the funded property of the Society amounted to £10,400.

**INSTITUTION FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB.**—At a meeting of the committee of management of this Institution on Friday (last week), the Secretary, J. G. Simpson, Esq., announced that the Corporation of the City of London had presented the liberal donation of £100 in furtherance of the views of the society. Mr. D. Murray, the interpreter and teacher of the establishment, observed that the generous assistance afforded was most opportune; inasmuch as, for some time past, the applications on behalf of the deaf and dumb, had far exceeded the ability of the Institution to grant.

**NORFOLK ESTUARY COMPANY.**—A half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held on Saturday at the London Tavern. Mr. Steward presided. The directors' report stated that they did not think it necessary to recommend any call upon the proprietors at present. They still recommended that no steps should be taken for the purchase of land, or making the cut, before the next half-yearly meeting, unless sanctioned by a majority of the shareholders present, at an extraordinary meeting to be convened in the meantime, pursuant to the company's act, with full notice of the object. The accounts showed that, inclusive of a previous balance, £4929 0s. 8d. had been received, out of which a present balance remained of £92 8s. 10d. The report was adopted, and was followed by the re-election of directors and auditor, retiring by rotation.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.**—On Monday, the annual election of inmates into the Asylum connected with this society, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Captain Nelson, R.N., presiding. From a statement of the society's accounts, it appeared that the total receipts of the last year were £25,591 16s., and the expenditure £24,767 0s. 11d., leaving a balance to 1848 in favour of the Society of £824 18s. 1d. Among the receipts were:—Duty from London vessels, £13,392 13s. 7d.; duty from outports, vessels of ports under the management of the Corporation, £3637 2s. 8d.; Consolidated Third Per Cent. Bank Annuities, for £3000, sold at 88½ per cent., £2655; Old South Sea Annuities, for £1000, sold at 82½ per cent., £825. Amongst the items of expenditure, were:—Paid to London pensioners, £13,966 2s. 6d.; paid to outports pensioners, £5674; temporary relief, &c., £2200; Seamen's Hospital Society, £558 3s. 4d. Four additional inmates of the Asylum were elected, and the usual routine business having been disposed of, the meeting separated.

**NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the terminus, Shoreditch, Mr. Richard Paterson in the chair. The secretary read the Directors' report, which stated that, in accordance with the agreement that had been entered into with the Eastern Counties Company, the dividend on the respective shares of this company for the half year ending 31st December would be £1 5s. on each £50 share, 9s. 8½d. upon each £23 share, to which 5 per cent. per annum had been guaranteed; and upon the guaranteed 6 per cent. shares £1 10s. for each £50 share, and 14s. 7d. upon each £23 share. The dividend on the quarter shares, payable in May next, at the guaranteed 6 per cent., would be 7s. 6d. each, the whole, less the property-tax. That of the last creation, of 6156, there still remained 339 undistributed, and at the disposal of the proprietors. The statement of accounts for the half-year showed the receipts to have been £32,822 2s. 1d., including the balance of the last half-year's accounts, which was £24,132 13s. 2d., and the expenditure showed a balance in hand of £31,901 6s. 9d.; the general statement of receipts and expenditure was annexed, and exhibited the following results:—Total sum received on calls, £248,369; ditto on loans and debentures, £146,000—total, £394,369. The expenditure side included Parliamentary and law expenses, and the usual items, leaving the balance stated above. The report was adopted and the accounts passed after a few minutes' discussion, and the meeting separated.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this Corporation was held on Tuesday, at their office, 71, Lombard-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Wilkin. A report from the Directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, were read to the meeting. These documents represented the operations of the Company to have been attended with the most successful results. The report having been read, was, after some discussion, adopted by the Proprietors, and the usual dividend and bonus declared.

**GOLDSMITHS' AND JEWELLERS' ANNUITY INSTITUTION.**—On Monday, the half-yearly general meeting of the members of the above Institution was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee for the past year, to elect a Committee of Management, and on general business. Mr. Sills in the chair. The report stated that the Institution was founded in 1827, for the purpose of relieving the decayed members of the trade, including their workmen, shopmen, and clerks, as also their widows. There are now thirteen male and six female annuitants, who have received during the year £261. The men receive £15, and the women £10 each per annum, payable monthly. The balance-sheet showed the expenditure to be £217 8s. 7d., leaving in hand £1309 11s. 6d. A further sum of upwards of £800 has also been raised, and set apart for the erection of almshouses.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—On Tuesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Governors and Directors of the above Charity was held at the Board-room, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, Mr. J. F. Twemlow in the chair. The report congratulated the friends of the Institution, that, during the past severe season, no falling off in the income had occurred, as might have been expected, and the expenditure only exceeded the ordinary income by £47. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1253, exclusive of 106 remaining in the house on the 31st of December. The out-patients, in the course of the same period, numbered 17,901, being a very considerable increase over that of any previous year. The permanent fund of the hospital had been augmented by the munificent legacy of £1000 from the late Miss Colyer, of Farningham, Kent, and £50 from the late Mr. W. T. Præd. It was mentioned that the Charity was still in debt about £200, and, as the committee hoped before long to announce a plan for the enlargement of the hospital, to meet the greatly increasing demands upon the Charity, abundant room existed for the beneficial exercise of benevolent consideration. The customary compliment having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—It is satisfactory to observe that the Registrar-General's return for the week ending last Saturday shows a considerable decrease on the mortality of previous weeks. The deaths registered in the metropolis were 1124, a more favourable result than any that has been obtained during the last three months, and exceeding the winter average by only 27. Diseases of the respiratory organs now exhibit a fatality below the average; and a decrease is also shown under other important classes of disease, except the epidemic, which continues to preponderate to a great extent and to cause nearly a third of the whole mortality. Influenza has declined to 27, and will probably settle in a short time at the average of former seasons, namely, three deaths weekly. It is to be regretted that fever shows no symptom of abatement. In the last week it was fatal to 83 persons, of whom 15 died in the Fever Hospital. The births in the week were 1272.

**THE FRENCH IN LONDON AND THE REVOLUTION.**—The recent astounding events in Paris on becoming known to the subjects of France residing in the metropolis at the close of the last and commencement of the present week, produced, as might be expected, the liveliest sensation amongst them. At the various French hotels and coffee-houses in Leicester-square and the neighbourhood, the Revolution formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation. On Friday and Saturday especially, as the news arrived by piecemeal of the abdication of Louis Philippe, several reunions were held, and the most enthusiastic feelings displayed for the revolutionary cause. On Saturday many Frenchmen carried their enthusiasm so far as to attach tri-coloured ribbons to their button holes, and were to be seen in the streets wearing this favour, new to the eyes of Englishmen.

Several of the political exiles have already gone back to France, amongst the number Dr. Berrier Fontaine, who for many years past has been practising as a physician in Foley-place, and M. Guinard, now appointed Chef d'Etat Major of the National Guard. Both these gentlemen were, with Marrast, Cavaignac, and other members of the committee of the Société de Droit de l'Homme, and it will be remembered, were convicted and imprisoned in 1832 for conspiring to dethrone Louis Philippe, and to restore the republican form of government. The extraordinary escape of the thirty-three conspirators from the prison of St. Pelagie is well known. A manifesto, of which the following is a translation, was agreed to on Saturday, and numerously signed. During the week it lay for signature at the French Reading Room, No. 67, Strand:—"Frenchmen.—At news of the immense events at Paris, your brothers, residing in London, have associated themselves spontaneously with the accomplished revolution. Many phrases would be necessary to express all their sentiments, but they can only testify their admiration of the courageous conduct you have displayed at Paris, and their regret at having been unable to participate in it in a manner worthy of the cause." (Here follow the signatures.)

**ART-UNION OF LONDON AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.**—A deputation from the London Art-Union, consisting of Lord Montagu, Mr. Sergeant Thompson, Mr. Troughton, Mr. G. Godwin, Mr. Pocock, Mr. Noble, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Gaskoin, Mr. Auldjo, Mr. Dodd, M.P., and others, had an interview on Friday (last week) with the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, at the office of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the proposed interference with the society. Lord Montagu, and after him Mr. Godwin, having pointed out the impracticability of the propositions made, Mr. Labouchere abandoned the proposed tax of ten per cent on the amount of subscriptions; also, any interference with the engravings, and asked the council for some modified proposition in respect to their selecting the prizes—as, for example, that they should choose all above £70 in value. The correspondence is about to be published.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**NEWMARKET.**—Half-yearly Meeting.—London, Feb. 28.—Lord G. Manners, M.P., in the chair.—The Director's report announced that, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of the proprietors, they had felt it to be their duty not to omit any opportunity of making an advantageous arrangement with either of the larger Companies in connexion with the Newmarket Railway; and, in furtherance of that object, they, in the course of the past year, made overtures for a renewal of the negotiation with the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, for a lease or amalgamation, but without effect. They were, therefore, glad to receive overtures from the Norfolk Company, which had led to a conditional agreement, by which it was estimated that the through traffic which would be realised to the Newmarket Railway Company on the opening of the line to Thetford, would produce at least £40,000 per annum (independently of the local traffic), and the annual increase of the Norfolk Railway Company's traffic having been at the rate of 40 per cent., a still greater return might be expected. The land required for the extension to Thetford was conditionally purchased before the Act was obtained, upon fair and reasonable terms; and the Directors have caused the line to Thetford to be set out, and detailed estimates to be prepared, from which they are enabled to state that the whole cost of the extension to Thetford, including land, works, stations, and expenses of every description, will not exceed £375,000. The statement of accounts to the 31st of December last, showed that £321,679 16s. 11d. had been received, and £312,902 10s. 9d. expended; leaving a balance of £8777 6s. 2d. Mr. Mortimer said he had conducted the negotiations which had taken place with the Eastern Counties Company, and he considered that the arrangement which they proposed to make would be much more advantageous than that with the Norfolk Company. He expected that they would realise from 4 to 6 per cent in the former case, and in the latter scarcely 1½ per cent. Mr. Hudson had offered to take everything possessed by the Newmarket Company, and give them a pound for a pound, Eastern Counties stock, for their capital, including £30,000 which had been received on account of the extension. These terms appeared to give considerable satisfaction to the meeting; but it was agreed to postpone any decision on the subject until the proposal could be formally brought before them. The report was then adopted, except so much of it as related to the agreement with the Norfolk Company. In answer to a question, the Chairman stated that the amount of unpaid calls was as follows:—On the first call, £204; on the second, £2175; on the third, £4000; on the fourth, £15,920; making a total of £22,369. The special meeting was fixed for the 28th of March next.

**MANCHESTER AND SOUTHPORT.**—Half-yearly Meeting.—Manchester, Feb. 28.—Mr. H. Houldsworth in the chair.—The report stated, that in consequence of the recent monetary pressure, the Directors had deemed it inexpedient to go on with the general works, but were forming a length of three miles, passing through Wigan and joining the Liverpool and Bury to the east of the town, and the junction they thought would be completed so as to be opened simultaneously with the Liverpool and Bury. Of 10,000 shares given to local parties, 8115 had been taken up. The accounts showed a total of deposits received to the amount of £112,062, of which a balance was remaining of £51,453. On the motion of the Chairman, the reports and the accounts were passed.—A resolution was also passed, empowering the Directors to sell the 1885 shares not taken up by land-owners as they best might.

**HUDDESFIELD AND MANCHESTER.**—Half-yearly Meeting.—Huddersfield, Feb. 26.—Mr. W. Aldam in the chair.—From the Directors' report it appeared that during the half-year the expenditure amounted to £166,451 13s. 9d., and that the calls had been well responded to. The receipts from the portion of the line between Huddersfield and Heaton Lodge Junction, a distance of 3½ miles, opened for traffic in August last, had been £2757. The purchase money for Sir John Ramsden's canal had been paid, and the canal was now in good working order. The engineers' report stated that the viaduct at Staleybridge was nearly completed; that 1326 men were proceeding satisfactorily with the summit tunnel at Standedge; that the works between Marsden and Huddersfield were in a tolerably forward state; and that the Cooper-bridge branch had been carried on at a very fair rate of speed. As regards the question of amalgamation with the London and North Western, the Chairman said that both parties were desirous to perfect the arrangements for this purpose; but, in consequence of some minor matters of arrangement with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, the act of amalgamation had, for a time, been deferred.—The report was adopted.

**WEAR VALLEY.**—Half-yearly Meeting.—Darlington, Feb. 28.—Mr. Henry Stobart in the chair.—From the report, it appeared that the whole of the arrangements under the company's amalgamation act of last session were completed, and the certificate of the railway commissioners granted—that the lease of the amalgamated lines to the Stockton and Darlington Company had been sealed, and that the works were fast approaching towards completion, and the line daily becoming more consolidated. [The lines amalgamated are, 1. The original Wear Valley; 2. The Wear and Derwent; 3. The Weardale Extension; 4. The Bishop Auckland and Weardale; and, 5. The Shildon Tunnel, leased for 999 years to the Stockton and Darlington Company at a rent equal to 6 per cent. per annum.] The report was adopted.—Mr. Pease said he anticipated much advantage from the amalgamation. 32,000 tons of coal had passed along the line during the month.—Mr. H. Pease and Mr. J. C. Hopkins, retiring directors, and Mr. Isaac Wilson, retiring auditor, were re-elected.—The following dividends were declared for the half year ending 31st March, viz.:—On the £25 shares, paid in full on the 1st October, 1847, £1 10s. per share; on the £50 shares, with the calls duly paid, £1 5s. 8d.; on the £25 shares, paid in full on the 1st October last, 15s.; on the £25 shares, with the £5 s. paid up, 5s. 2½d.—Votes of thanks to the directors and chairman concluded the business.

**MIDDLESBRO' AND REDCAR.**—Half-yearly Meeting.—Darlington, Feb. 26.—Mr. J. C. Hopkins in the chair.—The Directors in their report stated that in pursuance of the instructions of the proprietors, they had taken the necessary steps for leasing the line to the Stockton and Darlington Company for 999 years at 6 per cent. per annum, and that the document was sealed. The first payment would be due on the 31st of March, and the Directors proposed that a dividend of £1 10s. per share should be paid on the 18th of April, subject to Income-tax. The traffic on the line continued to improve. The report was adopted, and the retiring Directors and Auditor were re-elected.

**LONDONDEERY AND ENNISKILLEN.**—Half-yearly Meeting.—London, Feb. 28.—Mr. J. G. Frith in the chair.—The report stated that the Directors had proceeded to carry out the resolutions of the last general and special meetings; the amended bill being now before Parliament, the principal features of which are for powers to limit the line for the present to Omagh, and to reduce the capital from £500,000 to £340,000, the amount necessary to carry on the line to that place. To accomplish this, it is proposed to forfeit and annihilate 3200 shares in the hands of insolvent parties, and to confirm the forfeiture of 1800 shares, which, in addition to those previously forfeited, will make up the number required. On these shares about £15,000 will have been received, and on this amount no dividends will at any time be payable. In place of the 6800 shares of £50 each which will remain, and on which £25 has been called up, it is proposed to divide each £50 share into two shares of £20 each, on which £12 10s. will have been paid; and two shares of £5 each, on which future calls will first be made, and which will be made preference shares, at the discretion of a general meeting. Taking into consideration the late unparalleled depression of commercial enterprise, the Directors trust that the present half-yearly statement will prove satisfactory. The small increase in the balance is, however, attributable to the decrease in the expenditure, which the Directors have introduced, as far as possible, into every department; and they therefore look forward with confidence to the returning commercial activity, in the coming spring, to place the company at the end of the next half-year in a much more favourable position. The Directors are convinced that nothing would conduce so much to this result, when compared with the outlay required for the purpose, as completing the short extension to the Derry Bridge, the present terminus being nearly a mile from the principal parts of the city, a distance which is found to operate most injuriously against the general traffic on the line. The revenue account showed the receipts of the half-year to be £3137 11s. 4d.; the expenses, £2751 7s. 7d.; leaving a balance of £385 13s. 9d. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that it contained all the information the Directors had to communicate. They had now a reasonable hope that coke ovens would be shortly erected without any expense to the company, as some parties were contemplating the establishment of works of that character, which would save the heavy cost under which they now laboured for coke. After a short discussion respecting the prices of the contracts, the report was adopted, and 1850 shares were agreed to be forfeited.

**BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER.**—Half-Yearly Meeting.—London, February 28.—Mr. Cordy in the chair.—The accounts showed that £354,553 13s. 6d. had been expended up to the 31st December last, upon the Portsmouth Extension. They were adopted, and Messrs. Grenfell, Parsons, and Cooper were re-elected to the direction.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH AT NEWHAVEN.

We have to announce the safe arrival of the ex-King and Queen of the French at Newhaven yesterday (Friday).

The ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farmhouse to farmhouse in the neighbourhood of Tréport. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back he thought he must have given himself up.

On Thursday Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen, and a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their Royal master and mistress, embarked in a French fishing-boat from near Tréport, with the intention of attempting to cross the Channel, in search of the coast which is open to the reception of distressed foreigners of all nations. At sea the party was picked up by the *Express*, Southampton and Havre steam-boat, which immediately steamed for Newhaven, off which harbour she arrived at seven o'clock in the morning.

The King and Queen proceeded to the Bridge Hotel, where they ordered beds, and intend to recover in some measure from the alarms and fatigues of the week.

The King, on landing, was habited in a green blouse, and blue overcoat, borrowed from the Captain of the *Express*. The King had not so much baggage as he could carry in his pockets—in fact he had not a change of clothing.

M. Guizot arrived in London last night.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Earl Fitzwilliam postponed his motion for copies of reports made to the Poor Law Commissioners by the vice guardians of the several unions in Ireland, in which the boards have been superseded by paid officers.

Lord Littleton presented a petition against the Management Clauses for Schools introduced into the minutes of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, which led to some short discussion, at the close of which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE INCOME TAX.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, on which Mr. Horsman moved, that if the Income Tax be continued, it was expedient to amend the act, and not to impose the same charge on incomes arising from professional and precarious sources, as those derived from real property. The honourable member, in a speech of considerable length and ability, pointed out the injustice of taxing incomes derived from labour in the same proportion as incomes derived from real property. There was no comparison between the two cases, and as the tax was likely to be perpetual, he trusted that the difference would be made between incomes derived from labour and incomes derived from real property. (Heard.)

A lengthened discussion took place, in which Mr. Goulburn, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Lord J. Russell took part. The House on division decided against Mr. Horsman's motion, by a majority of 316 to 141.

The House then went into Committee *pro forma*, it being understood that Mr. Hume would bring on his amendment to limit the duration of the Income-Tax to one year. Adjourned.

We understand that the Chargé d'Affaires, the Comte de Jarnac, received, on Tuesday, a communication from M. de Lamartine, announcing that he had become Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, and tendering him, in very flattering terms, the office of representing the French Republic at this Court. The Count, in reply, regretted his inability to accept the mission in the spirit in which it was offered by M. de Lamartine, and requested that he might be superseded as early as possible.

**THE LATE MURDER IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday (Friday) Annette Meyers, aged 26, charged with the wilful murder of Henry Ducker, a private in the Coldstream Guards, on the 4th of February, (the account of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS at the time) was found guilty without the jury retiring from the box, and had sentence of death passed on her at the close of the day. The unhappy woman was recommended to mercy by the jury, on the ground of a strong provocation from the deceased.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

Florestan II., Prince of Monaco, has given a constitution to his subjects; it creates a single Chamber of twelve members, six of whom to be named by the Prince, and six by the people (three for Menton, two for Monaco, and one for Roccarubra). The Prince has the initiative in legislation; the Chamber the right of deliberation; to the Prince is reserved the ultimate sanction.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 22d contains a decree prohibiting the wearing of masks in the streets during the present carnival.

The Marchioness Louisa d'Azeglio, consort of the celebrated Italian writer of that name, received on the 19th an order from the Austrian Government to quit Milan.

Among the articles contained in the Imperial manifesto, published at Milan, for the maintenance of public order, we find the following:—Art. 9. Persons convicted of the said crimes (instigation to disobedience, or armed resistance) will be condemned to death, if falling within the compass of Articles 430 and 431 of the Penal Code. Art. 10. No petition for pardon or appeal will be admitted against the sentence of death so pronounced.

BELGIUM.

The Ostend steamer has just arrived with dispatches. Our Correspondent, dating his letter Brussels, March 2, says, "Everything here is perfectly quiet. There has been a run upon the Belgabank, which still continues."

"The fortifications of Antwerp and other frontier towns are being placed in a state of efficiency, and in a few days the Government will have, they say, 50,000 men at its disposal."

"The King, Queen, and Royal Family are at the palace at Brussels."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG.

This Princess, the granddaughter of George II.'s sister, and the maternal grandmother of Prince Albert—Caroline Amelia, Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg—was the daughter of William I., Elector of Hesse, and was born on the 11th July, 1771. She wedded, the 24th of April, 1802, Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, who died the 17th May, 1822. Their daughter Louisa was married to Ernest, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and was mother of Ernest, the reigning Duke, and of Prince Albert. The Duchess Louisa died on the 30th August, 1831. The Duchess Dowager, the subject of this notice, died at Gotha on the 22nd ultimo, in her 77th year, lamented and revered by all who knew her. The life of this estimable Princess was devoted to acts of charity, and her departure from it is no less characterised by benevolence. She has left her whole property to the poor of the town of Gotha.

MR. T. COOKE.

MR. COOKE, more familiarly known as Tom Cooke, was one of the most eminent musicians of his day. The responsible situations which he professionally filled were numerous, both as a vocalist, leader, and conductor. He was born in 1781. He practically knew, better than most other professors of his time, the various orchestral instruments; and has, on many occasions performed solos on nine different instruments during the same evening. Amongst the celebrated names of Weaschell, Morl, Cramer, as leaders of the Philharmonic Society, he was the only one who led as well as conducted those splendid performances, considered the best in Europe. He was born in the metropolis of Ireland; and his father, Mr. B. Cooke, who married a sister of Captain Carmichael, of Dublin, was a most excellent flutist and oboe-player. He made his first appearance in London at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1813, as a vocalist, and was highly successful. He was also composer, director, and leader of the Drury Lane band—situations which he held with credit for years. He composed much dramatic music, as well as several operas, "Frederick the Great" among them, for the principal theatres. He gained many prizes for duets and songs at the Melodists' Club, as well as for pieces at the Nobleman's Catch Club. Mr. Cooke was appointed leader of her Majesty's Ancient Concerts in 1846. He was also engaged as leader at the forthcoming festivals of Worcester and Norwich. His talent was indeed universal.

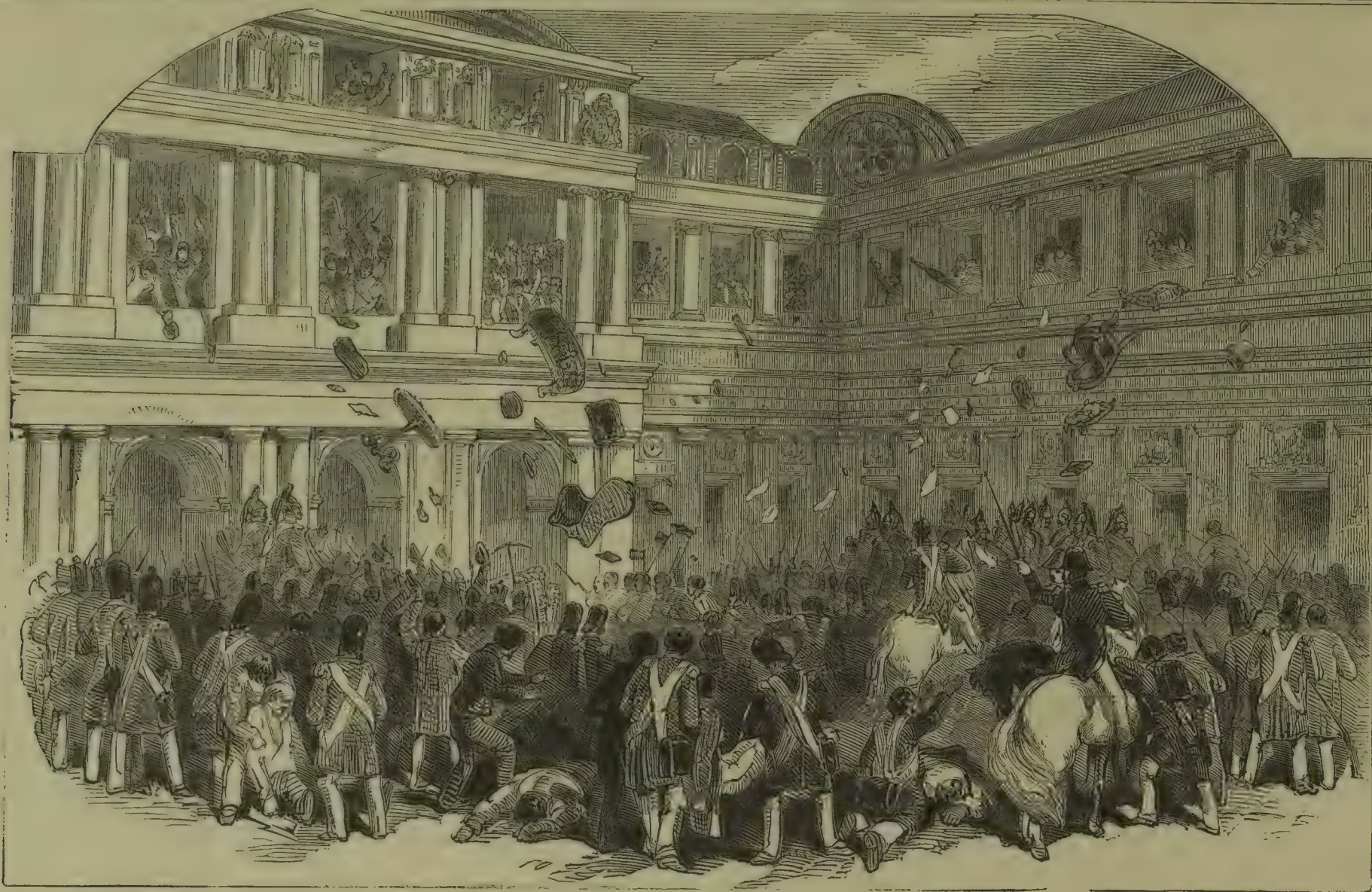
Mr. Cooke departed this life on the 26th ult., after several weeks of severe suffering. He died, everywhere deeply regretted by the musical profession, where his loss will be long and severely felt. His son, Gratian, who is the only one in his father's profession was christened Gratian after the celebrated Henry Gratian, Madame Catalani being his god-mother.

Many of our favourite singers were Mr. Cooke's pupils, namely, H. Phillips, Lettler, Sims Reeves, Miss M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw), Miss Povey, Miss Rahnforth and numerous others.

MR. COATES.

MR. ROBERT COATES, better known as "Roméo Coates," was originally a West India proprietor, and possessed considerable estates in the island of Antigua. Thus gifted with ample means for indulging an eccentric taste, Mr. Coates was some forty years ago a man upon town of the first order of singularity. He drove a curiole of unique build, and, being stage-struck, performed *Lothario* and *Roméo* at the London theatres in such a manner as to earn an immense—but rather ludicrous—notoriety. His expensive dress and strange style of acting in the latter character, got for him ever after the name of "Roméo Coates." In private life Mr. Coates was a very good man, most amiable, and most charitable. Mr. Coates died recently at an advanced age, from the effects of a street accident, being run over by a cabriolet.





SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.

(Continued from page 146.)

may be termed "the first appearance of the French Revolutionary Flag on the English Coast."

On Sunday last, this Boat, with Dispatches, appeared off Dover, bearing the newly-assumed red flag. She was unable to land, in consequence of the fury of the gale; she ran away to Deal, where she was more fortunate; and an express was sent thither to meet her.

#### THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

The accompanying Engraving is from a remarkably fine print published in Paris, and reputed to be a characteristic likeness of the ex-Queen, Marie-Amelie, daughter of the late Ferdinand I. (IV.), King of the Two Sicilies, born April 26, 1782.

In a paper in *Frazer's Magazine* for the past month is the following anecdotic tribute to her Majesty:—

"The Queen, who is what the French call *dévotée*, very often invites the abbesses and heads of convents, who arrive in Paris on religious affairs, to dine with her Majesty; and the King, who knows the *foible* of her Majesty, always offers to these worthy *religieuses* the *primeur* of his claret-ug. Sometimes he enters into conversation with the lady-abbess

and if she prove a sensible and tolerant woman, with rational views, the King orders his *valet-de-chambre* to learn the day on which she is leaving Paris, and to place in a small pannier in her carriage, or in the *malle-poste* as the case may be, a bottle of his Majesty's favourite wine in a crystal claret-jug, and one of his Majesty's *petits pains de Paris*, made in the Tuileries, rolled up in a fine damask napkin. In this manner, by the devotion of the Queen, and the King's attention to the creature comforts of the *religieuses* and *religieuses*, they have both won golden opinions from even Carlist convents. We have ourselves heard the abbess of the *Dames Nobles* of Cahors and a *Henri Quinquiste* dignitary of Toulouse speak in raptures both of the King and Queen of the French."

Religious matters, or questions connected with the church, clergy, convents, &c., Louis Philippe is understood to have always referred to his Queen.

#### THE PALAIS ROYAL.

These Illustrations show the work of destruction at the Palais Royal, which, it will be recollected, was the private property of Louis Philippe. This was one of the principal wreakings of spoliating ven-

geance. On Thursday, after a battle which lasted nearly an hour, the people having gained admission to the Palace, its sumptuous furniture was recklessly hurled from the windows into the court-yard and there burnt, together with the throne on which Louis Philippe first sat as King of the French.

These frantic scenes are detailed in the Narrative; so that we shall merely add, that at the Château d'Eau, on the south side of the Palace were burnt several of the Royal carriages; the scene presenting the terrific *tableau* shown in the Engraving.

#### THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

We annex Portraits of the leading Members of the Provisional Government, with biographical notes.

#### ARAGO.

The name of M. Arago, the Minister of Marine, is one of the most brilliant modern science can boast of. As an orator, also, he is almost equally distinguished. He is in his sixty-second year, and is Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and Member of the Board of



BURNING THE ROYAL CARRIAGES AT THE CHATEAU D'EU.



MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.



LEDRU-ROLLIN, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

DUPONT (DE L'EURE), PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.  
DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

LAMARTINE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Longitudes. In politics, M. Arago is an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privileges and monopoly, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people. He voted against the Pritchard Indemnity Bill, and has ever supported all the measures of the *Gauche*, although he goes much further, and belongs to the extreme *Gauche*.

CAVAIGNAC.

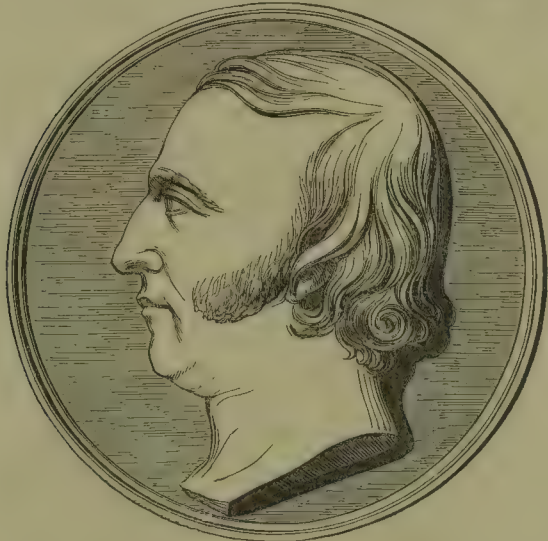
Cavaignac, the new Governor of Algiers, is nephew of the General Viscount Cavaignac, son of the Conventional Deputy, and brother of the famous Republican of the "Amis du Peuple." He is now in his forty-sixth year.

CORMENIN,

President of the Council of State, is known as one of the bitterest and most powerful pamphleteers which France has produced. His *Timon* and *Orateurs Célèbres* are well known: his uncompromising enmity to the *Doctrinaires* has procured him place and power in the new system.

LEDRU-ROLLIN.

M. Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, is in his forty-seventh year. He is an advocate, and has made himself known to us by his lively participation in the interests of the Irish nation, to whom he paid a visit some time back, as an emissary of French sympathisers with the Repeal agitation. We believe he is married to an Irish lady. He was elected for Mans *vice* the late M. Garnier Pagès. His



CORMENIN (TIMON), COUNCILLOR OF STATE.

speech to the electors subjected him to a prosecution on the part of the Government, and the trial produced a great sensation. M. Rollin represents the ultra-Radical interest, and has often attacked not only M. Guizot, but also the policy of such men as Thiers and Odilon Barrot. He sits on the extreme Left, and has defended at the tribune, with vigour and talent, the opinions advocated by *La Réforme* newspaper.

DUPONT (DE L'EURE).

The President of the Council, M. Dupont (de l'Eure), Deputy for Evreux, is now in his eighty-first year. In the year VIII. he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; in 1813 he was President of the Corps Legislatif; and, in 1815, he proposed the famous declaration in which the rights of citizens were preserved. He was appointed Minister of Justice in 1830. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the Deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favour of the execrated Guizot Ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evreux. M. Dupont invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest Administration which has fallen with the King, its protector. His appointment probably derives its chief significance from its being a species of personal protest against Marshal Bugeaud.

LAMARTINE.

M. de Lamartine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, must be too well known to require much observation. As a poet, an orator, a historian, and a publicist, he has acquired equal renown. He represents Maçon, and his political opinions have been copiously expressed in his newspaper, *Le Bien Public*, published in that town. He is everywhere a poet, even at the tribune. Like all poets, however, he is rather fickle and inconstant; but the elevation of his soul secures him against the greatest dangers of versatility. M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupied a very undecided position in the Chamber, but he eventually ranged himself on the side of the Opposition. The day on which he announced his intention of joining the camp of the *Gauche* was as gloomy a one for the Ministry as the memorable desertion of the Treasury bench of the English House of Commons by the great Burke. From that period M. de Lamartine took a decided part in favour of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot Cabinet as the Ministry of "limitations." He voted against the Pritchard indemnity, and was prized by the Opposition as an invaluable acquisition. M. de Lamartine is in his fifty-eighth year.

M. Hippolyte Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction, including the administration of religious affairs, one of the members for Paris and now in his forty-seventh year, was also bred an advocate. He is now however, an *homme de lettres*, and edits the "Revue Encyclopédique." He was formerly a St. Simonian. M. Carnot was born in 1801, and is the son of the famous Conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partisan of democratic ideas and belongs to the extreme Left. He voted

against the Pritchard Indemnity Bill, and for M. Remusat's project of Parliamentary Reform.

Garnier Pagès, the Mayor of Paris, and Deputy for Mans, has, for a long time, identified himself with the opinions of the extreme *gauche*. His talents are of a very ordinary description.

General Bedeau, the Minister of War, is now only in his forty-fourth year. He and General Lamoricière are the most distinguished young generals of the French army. From the school of St. Cyr he was appointed to the staff, and served successively in the 8th Cuirassiers, in the Lancers of the Royal Guard, in the 2nd Regiment of Horse Artillery and in the 13th of the line. Aide-de-camp to Generals Ferrier, Gerard and Schramm, he made the campaigns of Belgium in 1831-32; and, for the last twelve or fourteen years, has been amongst the most active and distinguished of the young African generals. He held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Constantine, while Lamoricière held the same office in Oran. From the nature of the country, his administration had more the character of military Government, while that of his colleague partook more of the nature of a military enterprise. The former passes for the more eminent man, the latter for the more daring.

M. Crémieux, the Minister of Justice, is Deputy for Chinon. Immediately after 1830, he purchased of Odilon Barrot the place of *Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation*, and for the last ten years has been one of the most popular and generally-employed of the Parisian advocates. He was a formidable opponent of the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices and its weaknesses. He demanded, on the discussion of the game law (originated in the Peers), the suppression of the article which ex-

(Continued on page 154.)



ARAGO, MINISTER OF MARINE.

DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

CAVAIGNAC, GOVERNOR OF ALGIERS.



## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The production of "Il Barbiere," on Tuesday, was an important musical event, as testing severely the qualities of the two new artists who made so favourable a debut in "Ernani"—Mdlle. Cruvelli and Signor Belletti. Their success in their new parts was beyond expectation. By quality and register of voice, and by personal gift, Mdlle. Cruvelli is well fitted to perform the part of *Rosina*—which certainly needs good looks, and, above all, youth, to give it in a dramatic point of view its full effect, and by her ingenuousness and naive archness of manner, her spirited acting, and let us add by her most becoming and splendid costume, Mdlle. Cruvelli made the most of her natural advantages. As a vocalist this young lady certainly achieved a triumph in this difficult part, thanks to a voice which for compass and power, both in the higher and lower notes, and for natural flexibility, has been seldom surpassed. Mdlle. Cruvelli has indeed been richly gifted by nature, and her very faults are interesting, as they generally reveal glimpses of powers of which the possessor does not know how to take the full advantage. The degree of teaching she has received, and the study she has bestowed on her art, might suffice perfectly for a singer of mediocre powers, but in listening to her, one cannot but be persuaded that there is that in her which would repay the hardest study and most unremitting toil. Some of her flights in execution are very bold, but they would not be in the least too daring, were her splendid voice always perfectly under control. This it is not as yet, and, young as she is, perhaps it can hardly be expected. However, as it is, it produces a delicious sensation to hear her young fresh voice warbling the "Una voce," and the "Dunque io son." Her *fortissimi* are quite novel, and often very surprisingly executed. As she now is, Mdlle. Cruvelli is a remarkable specimen of highly-gifted, but somewhat uncultivated nature; she is now a delightfully fascinating singer; with steady perseverance and constant exertion, there is no saying to what height in her art she may not, at some future time, attain.

Signor Belletti is an admirable *Figaro*. In point of musical execution of the music of "Barbiere," we know not that we have ever heard him surpassed. To his fine voice and admirable musical science, and skill are added a flexibility and power of execution which are essential gifts for the performance of Rossini's elaborate score. The "Largo al factotum," and the "Ale idea," were given in a marvellous manner. His execution is as even, clear, and distinct as possible. He "attacks the note" immediately, without hesitation or difficulty; swells it, diminishes it, quits it at a moment, or holds it on with a perfect mastery of his voice. In concerted pieces, he is invaluable. In the finale of the first act, beginning with the famous "Ehi di casa," as our readers will perhaps remember, *Figaro* has to repeat the same passage, "Guarda Don Bartolo," several times, while the others are carrying on a different portion of the melody. He began *sotto voce*, and gradually swelling, till, at the last repetition of the passage, his voice burst forth in its full strength. We only quote this as an example of his efficiency in compositions of this class. In his acting, full of life and animal spirits, Signor Belletti recalled as little as conceivable the ghost-like appearance he made in "Ernani."

Gardoni's sweet voice and exquisite taste produced a charming effect in the music allotted to *Count Almaviva*. In point of looks and manner, the noble *innamorato* was never more favourably impersonated.

Frederic Lablache, in the part of *Bartolo*, produced a most comic effect. So like his father in face, and imitating him closely in dress, gait, and manner, the idea irresistibly struck us that he looked "like Lablache in a consumption."

We have never heard and seen him to such advantage; the whole was a close imitation of the great artist, whose son he has the honour to be.

The opera, on the whole, went off admirably; the orchestra was excellent; and the singers, and, as it appeared, the audience likewise, were in the best possible spirits and humour.

The opera of "Il Barbiere," was repeated on Thursday for the first extra night of the season, to a crowded audience. Mdlle. Cruvelli and Signor Belletti, free from the apprehensions artists always experience before a new audience, on the first assumption of the great parts of the *répertoire*, gave forth all their power unconstrained. Mademoiselle Cruvelli's pure genial tones, their youthful penetrating power, their extensive register, betokened one destined to become at no distant period the great artist of the hour. As to Belletti, he excited the greatest enthusiasm; a more consummate artist we have not seen for years. The exceeding chasteness and breadth of his style—the clearness of his enunciation, conveying each word to the comprehension of the auditor—are above all praise. The passages in "All' Idea di quel Metallo" were delivered with such extraordinary vigour, grace, and point, that the duet was interrupted, first, by the exclamations, and next, by the loud plaudits of the audience. Of Gardoni's *Almaviva* we need not speak—his reputation ensures his success in all he undertakes.

## OLYMPIC.

Whether the faith of the public was shaken in the authenticity of Shakespeare's house, or of the play attributed to him, we do not know; but certainly no response was made to the appeal of the Olympic management in aid of the fund for purchasing the poet's presumed birthplace when "Sir John Oldcastle"—a tragedy said to be from the pen of Shakespeare—was produced, on Wednesday evening.

The play is one of half-a-dozen attributed to Shakespeare, but never printed with his works, the others being "Lochner," "The Puritans," "The Life and Death of Thomas Lord Cromwell," "The London Prodigal," and "The Yorkshire Tragedy." There is a great deal of controversial writing extant to show that Sir John Falstaff was, or was not, identical with Sir John Oldcastle; but none of the squabblers appear to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. With respect to the play, Schlegel is the only writer who has said that it is Shakespeare's: Malone, and all the others, have rejected it.

The performance of this work on Wednesday evening was far from satisfactory. It was not played according to the original text; and, although the chief characters were well filled by Mr. Stuart, Mr. Holt, and Mr. L. Thompson, it failed to awaken the mildest enthusiasm in the audience. There is something singular in the infatuation which makes "legitimate" managers persist in routing up these dusty mediocrities, when every experiment turns out a greater failure than the preceding one. The great success of the "Wife's Secret"—a stirring drama of incident—will, we hope, at last, teach them a better lesson.

The third act of "Othello" followed "Sir John Oldcastle," in which Mr. Brooke appeared.

On Thursday evening Mr. Brooke made his first appearance as *Hamlet*, when the house was very full; not so crowded, however, as upon any of his former first representations. His performance was exactly what we had expected it would be—effective whenever the business or reading allowed his physical advantages full play, and at other times monotonous and hard, betraying few gleams of genius. Possibly his advice to the players was the best thing he did. He delivered it sitting down; and threw so much sensible emphasis into it, that we could not help regretting how much improved his *Hamlet* might have been had he himself followed his own advice. He made most of his points, in other parts of the play, by rapid alternations of voice—always sure to draw forth the applause of an unthinking and miscellaneous audience.

Mr. Brooke's great forte is evidently, as we have had occasion to state before, the impassioned and turbulent. In scenes where rage and violence, or any display of physical power, is called for, he is unquestionably great. Hence, in "Othello," in the last act of the "New Way to Pay Old Debts," and the battle-scene in "Richard the Third," we have no actor who can approach him; but he fails in grave or quiet scenes, in which the nicer workings of the mind require to be portrayed. We have no "dramatic theatre," properly so established—if we had, Mr. Brooke would be its most valuable member.

The other characters require no notice, beyond a word of censure to the stupid person who could not even learn the three line prologue to the episode.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

"The Bridal" was produced here on Thursday evening. We regret that our very limited space this week, in consequence of the all-absorbing events in Paris, will not allow us to say more than that it was entirely successful, Miss Laura Addison playing *Eveline* in a manner that drew down the most enthusiastic applause from a house completely filled. Mr. Phelps's *Melantius* was also an admirable piece of acting. We shall notice the performance more at length next week.

## LYCEUM.

A clever French piece, called "Lavater," produced at the Gymnase a month or two ago, has furnished this management with an equally clever adaptation, called "Not a Bad Judge," brought out on Thursday.

As may be judged from the title, the piece is of a physiological character. *Lavater*, on one of his journeys, encounters a peasant girl, *Louise*, who has been charged by a burgomaster with infanticide. The philosopher is going to visit a friend, the *Count de Steinberg*, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage; and, from the interest he takes in the supposed prisoner, from her physiognomy alone, causes him to be taken up as an accessory, and carried before the *Count*. It turns out that the peasant-girl is no other than the *Count's* own daughter, who has been going in disguise to furnish maintenance to the infant of her sister, who has been reduced and deserted. *Lavater*, by his tact and knowledge of the nobleman about to marry *Louise* is the betrayer of her sister and a mere adventurer. He unmasks him, proves him to be a consummate villain, and renders the entire family happy.

These incidents are spread, somewhat thinly, over two acts; but the action and dialogue are most admirably sustained; and Mr. Charles Mathew's *Lavater* was the perfection of cool impressive acting. Nothing so finished, so highly artistic, or so effective has been seen of late. The impersonation is, in every respect, equal to that of his inimitable *Sir Charles Coldstream*, if not superior, and his self-conviction in his theory, and polished method of meeting his antagonists were exquisitely delineated. Mr. Harley was the obstinate *Burgomaster*; and very great indeed, as may be readily supposed, he was in that character. The other parts were sustained by Messrs. Roxby, Diddard, Meadows; and pretty Miss Howard, who promises to become as good an actress as she was formerly a dancer. The piece is beautifully mounted, and aided by some of Mr. Beverley's scenery. It was entirely successful.

The other novelty produced last week, called "Done on Both Sides," has retired to the end of the bill. It was not altogether so successful as other pieces brought out at this fortunate house, but now plays much closer, as the actors get familiar with their parts.

## ASTLEY'S.

We have heard a story of a gentleman well known in the present world of London, who can never tell an anecdote or make an observation without one way or another bringing a horse into it. He would, if a *literateur*, be just the

person to write a drama for Astley's, where, whatever the exigencies of the plot, horses must be the prominent characters. We believe that, were the scene to be laid even at Venice, where horses are unknown, except Lord Byron's pony, which he kept there and once rode, so it is reported, to the top of the Campanile of St. Mark, there would be a charge of cavalry on the Piazza, or a procession over the *Malto*. Not that we are about to depreciate equestrian spectacles—on the contrary; and the last production at Astley's, "The Battle of the Amazons," merits more than ordinary praise. It is a clever adaptation, by Mr. E. Wilks, of the once popular ballet, "The Revolt of the Harem;" the scene passing in Granada, at the time of the Moorish dominion, when the Alhambra was in good repair, and inhabited by royalty. The Moorish King has fallen in love with a beautiful maiden, named *Zulma*; and he carries her off to his harem. But she is betrothed to a young victorious soldier, *Ismael*, who returns, just in time, from the wars. Finding his lady-love is shut up, he demands the freedom of all the seraglio slaves. The King, not aware that *Ismael* knows of *Zulma's* captivity, keeps her back. A fairy, however, comes to her aid—for in such a strait some little supernatural aid is requisite—and gives her a charm-rose. By its power she arms all her fellow beauties, escapes from the Alhambra, and dices with her army to the mountains. *Ismael* follows her, and takes the rose from her, ignorant of its magic virtue. Meanwhile the King, finding out what has occurred, takes some magnificent presents of jewels and dresses to the fair rebels, he being disguised. The women, attracted by the gifts, throw down their arms, and are made prisoners. *Ismael*, being discovered, is condemned to die. Taking leave of *Zulma* he returns to her the magic rose, with which, as soon as she once more possesses it, she liberates all her army. A grand conflict then takes place between the King's troops and the Amazons, in which the ladies, of course, come off as the "conqueresses." The lovers are united, and the curtain falls upon as literal a "plaque of triumph" as red fire and victorious trophies can make it.

The piece is much above the usual level of the Astley's drama; and Mr. W. West, under whose entire superintendence it has been produced, and who also plays the part of *Ismael*, has availed himself, to the utmost, of all the scope afforded for display, of scenery, costumes, and effective groupings. It is entirely successful, and will attract for some little time to come.

The present week has produced but little novelty in the theatrical world; indeed, the one prevailing topic of the French Revolution has affected all the dramatic interests. Rumours are, however, rife, in connexion with several of the theatres. The first is, that Mr. Bunn is about to join M. Juillien in the future management of Drury-Lane, commencing on Monday, when Franconi's splendid troupe, from the Cirque National, in the Champs Elysées, will make their first appearance in London.

It is said that the lease held by the present lessor of the SURREY theatre expires this year, and that the renewal of it under certain conditions will be offered to her. Should Mrs. Devidge, however, not comply with these, we hear that Mrs. Warner is to have the refusal.

Popular report affirms that the legitimacy at the MAYLEBONE has not been so successful as was anticipated; the remote position of the theatre may have something to do with this.

An engagement has been pending between Mr. Webster and Mr. Gustavus Brooke, but it is not yet arranged.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—The Panorama of Paris will shortly be completed for this Exhibition, to make room for which the celebrated picture of "London by Night" is about to be finally removed. The latter will be exhibited, both in the afternoon and evening, for a short time longer.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

WHILE wars and rumours of wars affright the eye and the ear, almost everywhere beyond the circle of our sea-girt isle, here we dwell together in unity. True, all is not so prosperous as we would fain have it; but let us sow in hope and humility, and trust to reap plentifully—by faith in the grace which so often has vouchsafed us a goodly harvest. Already the bloom is abroad on the moral and material world; soon shall the winter of our discontent be made glorious summer. Life is a condition of compensation. Thus, to compare small things with great, is it with the economy of our rural recreations. No sooner is the gun deposited in its case till autumn shall again emancipate it, than forth are drawn the implements of angling, and the salmon stream is the resort of the elder brethren of the gentle art. Upon their solitude it is not meet we intrude. Byron calls fishing a secret vice, but he was of an uncharitable philosophy. We have more courtesy of vocabulary, therefore we designate it as single blessedness: its motto "Procul! O! procul!"

We take the hint, and abandon flood for field. St. David's anniversary was a great field day for the United Kingdom. On that occasion, its chivalry made rendezvous on the banks of the Mersey, hard by the Venice of modern commerce. This is a poetical way of introducing the Liverpool Grand National Steeple Chase, run for on Wednesday, over and adjacent to the race course of Aintree. This chase was the ninth of that ilk, the first occurring in February, 1839. On that occasion, fifty-four entered, and eighteen went: on that now under notice, the nominations amounted to eighty-three, and the starters to twenty-nine. According to the principles of progression—should it continue to follow this suit—presently it must be decided on Salisbury Plain. It was a fine display of riding "without remorse or ruth"—no "craning," all neck or nothing.

Who says we are oligarchical in our tastes? Can democracy desire more than the social institutions which fraternalize the peer and the prizefighter? Captain Little won on his horse the Chandler (nothing aristocratic in that), beating Oliver on the Curate by half a length. Three others were placed. There were lots of holiday folks present, and an evident spirit of sport predominated; but of prospective business there was little or nothing. Is this to be wondered at, when want of confidence is so general, and levanters "stand not upon the order of their going, but go!" Moreover, what a movement may be expected after Easter! One firm in the Derby Sweep line has schemes out which when filled will place within its control the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred pounds. This establishment, it was stated, banked with the London and Westminster, country department, an honour that branch repudiated by publishing in the journal which announced the Sweep, that it knows nothing of the firm in question, or its members. . . . "They have no account with us, nor should we allow them to open one for the purposes stated in their bills." These bills took speculation by storm with their "sweeping clause;" your sweeping clauses ought to be carefully weighed. *Appropos* of the whole hog, what would be said should we venture to hint our impression, that so far from deserving to be first favourite for the Derby, we don't think Surplice will even start for it: nevertheless, such is our notion.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A rumour, which speedily received confirmation, reached town on Sunday, that Sir Arthur, first favourite for the Liverpool Steeple Chase, had fallen into the water in the act of disembarking from the steamer, and was much injured; the effect was to drive him to 15 to 1 (nominal), and to make Chandler first favourite; Naworth, Pioneer, and Standard also improving several points. Scarcely anything was done on the Chester Cup, and the small amount of business transacted on the Derby had no other effect than to give Springy Jack and Fern a lift on the previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
8 to 1 agst Chandler	20 to 1 agst Matthew	30 to 1 agst Aristides
12 to 1 — Naworth	20 to 1 — Jerry	30 to 1 — The Shaver
15 to 1 — Sir Arthur	20 to 1 — Standard Guard, t	30 to 1 — Sailor
15 to 1 — The Curate	20 to 1 — Wolverhampton, t	30 to 1 — British Yeoman
15 to 1 — Pioneer	25 to 1 — Khondooz	
	40 to 1 agst Pioneer (h b).	
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
	20 to 1 agst Gannet	

CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)	20 to 1 agst Oracoe	40 to 1 agst Koleshe (t)
	40 to 1 agst Lightning (t)	

DERBY.		
7 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 agst Loadstone	35 to 1 agst Fern
7 to 1 — Dilly's lot	30 to 1 — The Stinger (t)	50 to 1 — Keraun (t)
12 to 1 — Glendower	33 to 1 — Cervus	50 to 1 — Whitstone (t)
15 to 1 — Springy Jack	33 to 1 — Besborough	50 to 1 — Edie Ochiltree (t)

THURSDAY.—The only bets laid this afternoon were 7 to 10 against Flatcatcher for the 2000 Guinea Stakes, 2000 to 50 against Glen Saddle, and 200 to 5 against Lady Hylda for the Chester Cup, and 400 to 10 against Beverlac, 500 to 10 each against Keraun and Flatcatcher, and 200 even between the latter and Assault, for the Derby.

## IRELAND.

WATERFORD ELECTION.—This election took place on Tuesday. The proceedings were of a violent character. At five o'clock in the evening the poll closed, leaving Sir Henry Winton Barron in a majority of 15. The numbers were as follows:—

Barron	316
Costello	301
Meagher	154

It is stated in the *Freeman* that 50 Conservatives voted late in the day for Barron, when they found that that number would not put Meagher at the head of the poll.

SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE's settlement of the landlord and tenant question has had time to elicit public opinion on its merits, and the result has been wholly unsatisfactory. In the Wexford papers appears a most formidable requisition, containing a very large number of names, and representing every barony in that county, demanding some more satisfactory solution of the difficulty than the Government Bill. In the north the farmers are also awake. On the 6th inst. the counties of Down and Antrim will meet and pronounce.

Four hundred pounds' worth of seeds, principally for green cropping, has been ordered from seed establishments in Cork, by Mr. Synott, the practical instructor for the south of Kerry. A large proportion of this will be distributed gratis to the small farmers by the British Association. Though the wish of the peasantry is towards the old system, yet the turnip will not be forgotten.

On Friday evening last, Mrs. Armstrong, of Ballinacra, county of Sligo (a lady most respectably connected), in a fit of temporary insanity drowned herself and her three young children. She tied two of them on her back, took the third in her arms, and deliberately walked into the sea. They all perished.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WHITE, OF COWES.—We regret to state that Mr. Thomas White, ship and yacht builder, of this port, met with a very serious accident on board of one of the Peninsular and Oriental boats, on Friday morning (last week), in the Southampton Docks, by a fall in which he sustained a compound fracture of the left arm. The fracture was reduced at Southampton, and the surgeon came to Cowes with him.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

## THE MONSTER INDICTMENT.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey has at length exploded, occupying, however, five hours in the process. The bubble is therefore burst. As none of our readers, however, are likely to wade through Mr. Anstey's torrent of sour small beer, we have taken the trouble of condensing a few of his accusations into a reasonable space, regretting that we have no room for the mere minor charges. Mr. Chisholm Anstey accuses Lord Palmerston of treason—sacrilege—murder—highway robbery—arson—picking pockets—forgery—misemeanour—petty larceny—robbery in dwelling-houses—simony—embezzlement—obtaining money under false pretences—parricide, matricide, fratricide, infanticide, and suicide—conspiracy—libel—breaking the Mansion-house windows—being drunk, and incapable—riotous conduct in the West London Union—pawning goods from furnished lodgings—presenting begging letters—causing the potato rot—sinking the *President*—killing the six gentlemen murdered in China—stripping children—selling painted sparrows for canaries—causing the last eruption of Vesuvius—keeping Jenny Lind from appearing at Drury-lane—blowing up the *Cricketer*—horse stealing—dog stealing—pot stealing—common assault—aggravated assault—assault with intent to commit murder—keeping a gambling-house—working an illicit still—smashing, and swallowing the bad half-crowns—smuggling cigars—selling dead dogs for sausages—uttering forged five-pound notes—coming down to the House with a dark lantern and skeleton keys—receiving stolen goods—selling the Foreign Office Stationery—riding in first-class carriages to Liverpool, having only paid third-class fare to Harrow—shoplifting—wholesale poisoning—placing, contrary to the Police Act, flower-pots on his window-sill—and murdering Eliza Grimwood.—*Man in the Moon.*

## THE LONDON CHURCH.

The air is quiet, and the day is darkened, and the church has a strange smell like a cellar. The shabby little old man, ringer of the disappointed bell, is standing in the porch, and has put his hat in the font—for he is quite at home there, being sexton. He ushers them into an old, brown, panelled, dusty vestry, like a corner cupboard with the shelves taken out; where the wormy registers diffuse a small like faded snuff, which has set the fearful Nipper sneezing. Youthful, and how beautiful, the young bride looks in this old dusty place, with no kindred object near her but her husband. There is a dusty old clerk, who keeps a sort of evaporated news shop underneath an archway opposite, behind a perfect fortification of posts. There is a dusty old pew-opener who only keeps herself, and finds that quite enough to do. There is a dusty old beadle (these are Mr. Toots's beadle and pew-opener of last Sunday), who has something to do with a Worshipful Company who have got a Hall in the next yard, with a stained glass window in it that no mortal ever saw. There are dusty wooden ledges and cornices poked in and out over the altar, and over the screen and round the gallery, and over the inscription about what the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company did in one thousand six hundred and ninety-four. There are dusty old sounding-boards over the pulpit and reading-desk, looking like lids to be let down on the officiating ministers in case of their giving offence. There is every possible provision for the accommodation of dust, except in the church-yard, where the facilities in that respect are very limited.—*Domby and Son.*

## THE OAK AND THE SHIP.

Flax and laurel! With what perverse and wilful blindness have men bestowed ye, significant vegetables! Be with us two minutes, sir. Here we are in Chalkhill dockyard. Sit down on this oak rib: this piece of ship anatomy. A few months since it was the home of singing birds; and its green leaves danced and twinkled to their music. And now, though stripped and seeming dead, it will live a gallant life. It will feel a noble sympathy with giant being; it will pulsate to the billow; it will be a portion of a living ship; a beautiful and a fearful thing; full-breasted, robed in flowing snow; a thing where grace and mightiness marry and are indivisibly harmonised. The growth of a ship! The growth of a human thing! Why, it is alike. The earth and sky—all the elements have done their ministering, nursing the primal germ. And then, as the babe is to the man, so is the timber to the craft. The child becomes an honest trader or a sinful thief. The oak swims as a merchant, or plunders as a buccaneer.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

## DOMESTIC SUPERSTITIONS.

It's very fine for a pack of self-conceited, stuck-up men, to preach to you about cause and effect; but what rubbishing facts, I ask, are more settled in all their trumpery sciences, than that our dog's cries were occasioned simply by his seeing Death coming to our house to tear my poor dear Charley from me, before he had come into his property? Besides, all I can say is, I never knew a coffin jump out of the fire for nothing—that's all! And as perfect a one as ever I set eyes upon did pop out from the bars, and deposit itself down on the rug between Charley and me, whilst we were at breakfast, on the very morning of that hateful I steeples-chase. Wiscacres may smile, and say that the world is not carried on in that way, and that the events of life depend upon other things than hollow bits of coals leaping out of the fire. But don't tell me!—I saw the finger of Providence in it. Papa may go on as long as he likes, declaring it is *simply* the calorific causing an explosion of the liberated carburetted hydrogen; but all I can say is—fiddle! It was no calorific, nor any such stuff, but a superior Power, warning a poor, dear, helpless woman that her fond husband was about to be snatched from her, and telling him, as plainly as it could speak, to go and insure his life, so that his darling wife might be comfortable when he was no more.—*Whom to Marry, and how to get Married.*

## OLD AND NEW HAMBURG.

The new city, built over the ruins of the fire, is elegant, and almost Paris-like; and out of it one wanders, before he is aware, into the narrow alleys of the old Dutch gables. And blackened cross-beams, and overlapping roofs, and diamond panes, and scores of smart Dutch caps, are looking down on him as he wanders entranced. It is the strangest contrast of cities that can be seen in Europe. One hour, you are in a world that has an old age of centuries; pavements, sideways, houses, everything old, and the smoke curling in an old-fashioned way out of monstrous chimney-stacks, into the murky sky: five minutes' walk will bring you from the midst of this into a region where all is shockingly new: Parisian shops, with Parisian plate-glass in the windows; Parisian shopkeepers, with Parisian gold in the till. The contrast was tormenting. Before the smooth-cut shops that are ranged around the basin of the Alster, I could not persuade myself that I was in the quaint old Hanse town of Jew brokers, and storks' nests, that I had come to see; or, when I wandered upon the quays that are lined up and down with such true Dutch-looking houses, it seemed to me that I was out of all reach of the splendid hotel of the Crown Prince, and the prim porter who sports his livery at the door. The change was as quick and unwelcome as that from pleasant dreams to the realities of morning.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

## THE ART OF LIVING.

If every person is to be banished from society who runs into debt and cannot pay—if we are to be peering into everybody's private life, speculating upon their income, and cutting them if we don't approve of their expenditure—why, what a howling wilderness and intolerable dwelling Vanity Fair would be. Every man's hand would be against his neighbour in this case, and the benefits of civilisation would be done away with. We should be quarrelling, abusing, avoiding one another. Our houses would become caverns; and we should go in rags because we cared for nobody. Rents would go down: parties wouldn't be given any more: all the tradesmen of the town would be bankrupt: wine, wax-lights, comestibles, rouge, crinoline petticoats, diamonds, wigs, Louis Quatorze gimcracks, and old china, park backs and splendid high-stepping carriage horses—all the delights of life—would go to the dence, if people did but act upon their silly principles, and avoid those whom they dislike and abuse. Whereas, by a little charity and mutual forbearance, things are made to go on pleasantly enough: we may abuse a man as much as we like, and call him the greatest rascal unhung—but do we wish to hang him therefore? No. We shake hands when we meet. If his cook is good we forgive him, and go and dine with him; and we expect he will do the same by us. Thus trade banishes civilisation advances; peace is kept; new dresses are wanted for new acquaintances every week; and the last year's vintage of Lafitte will come up as the first proprietor who reared it.—*Vanity Fair.*

## RACING IN PARIS.

The "Turf" at Paris is no turf at all, but a vast, as it were, as a barren of verdure as a Macadamised turnpike. It is the same unelastic consistency. Vast and grand as the scene is, it is the same in the first day of the races. Drums beating and trumpets sounding, the forty thousand soldiers who guard the city look each counter-jumping *gades natus* at over the green spectacles. The infantry come tripping up the steps of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." The "Turf" is a grand Derby—being run for between the whole of the French and English Guards on one side of the course and the French and English on the other, with the Blues keeping in order the throng of the French and English on either side of the entrance to the stand, the French and English on either side of the entrance to the stand, the French and English on either side of the entrance to the stand, the French and English on either side of the entrance to the stand. 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## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

**RAMSOLL V. SOOJUMAL.**—In this case, which was argued last week, and which related to opium time bargains in India, where the subject has created considerable interest, the Supreme Court of Bombay holding such bargains to be invalid, illegal, and against public policy, judgment was delivered on Monday by Lord Campbell. This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, holding on a demurrer to a declaration that the contract therein set out was illegal, and could not be enforced in a court of justice. This contract amounts to a wager between the parties upon the average price which opium would fetch at the next Government sale at Calcutta, the plaintiffs being to pay the defendants the difference between this price and a sum named per chest, if this price should be below that sum; and the defendants being to pay the plaintiffs the difference between this price and that sum, if this price should be above that sum; we are of opinion that we must take judicial notice that the opium to be sold was the property of the Government of India, and that the produce was to form part of the public revenue. I regret to say that we are bound to consider the common law of England to be, that an action may be maintained on a wager, although the parties had no previous interest in the question on which it is laid, if it is not against the interests or feelings of third parties, and does not lead to indecent evidence, and is not contrary to public policy. I look with concern and almost with shame on the subterfuges, and contrivances, and evasions to which judges in England long resorted in struggling against this rule; and I rejoice that it is at last constitutionally abrogated by the Legislature; but the statutes 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 109, does not extend to India; and, although both parties are Hindoos, no peculiar Hindoo law is alleged to exist upon the subject; therefore this case must be decided by the common law of England. The defendants contended that these wagers were illegal, on the ground of public policy, as they concern the public revenue, and gave the plaintiffs an interest unduly to raise the price of opium at the next Government sales, while they gave the defendants an interest unduly to lower the price, whereby individuals dealing in opium, and the East India Company, might be injured. We are of opinion that the mere circumstance that these wagers refer to the public revenue does not establish their illegality. It is for the Legislative Council at Calcutta to consider how far it may be conducive to the benefit of our Indian empire to introduce into the provisions of the statute 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 109. We think that, by the common law of England, the wager in question is not illegal, and may be enforced in a court of justice; and, agreeing with Mr. Justice Perry, we shall report to her Majesty that, in our opinion, the judgment appealed against ought to be reversed.

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

**ALCOCK V. THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—MONDAY.—This was an action on a policy of insurance on the ship *William Thompson*, for a voyage from Alexandria to Trieste, with a cargo of cotton of the Pasha of Egypt. The ship was valued at £2000; the insurance with this company was for half that sum, and the real question in the case was, whether the loss was a partial or a total loss. It appeared that the vessel, which was a brig of 200 tons, sailed from Alexandria to Trieste in the month of July, and was stranded on the coast of Africa, on the 31st of that month, at about forty to sixty miles distance from Alexandria. The master returned to that place, and there obtained assistance, by the orders of the Pasha, two of whose vessels of war, the *Nile* and the *Boulac*, went to render every possible aid. The cargo was got off, but the vessel, though so lightened, could not be moved; and the English Consul at Alexandria having sent two captains to give their aid, they found the state of things to be such, that they recommended the entire removal of the cargo, and of all the furniture of the ship, and the sale of the hull to the best bidder. Their recommendations were carried into effect; the ship was dismantled, and the hull was sold. A Tuscan merchant and shipowner became the purchaser, and he afterwards succeeded in getting the vessel off the sands, repaired it, and sent it to Leghorn, where he sold it. The company contended that there had been only an average loss in this case, and not a total loss, and paid into court a sum of £460 as sufficient to cover that loss. Evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff to show that everything had been fairly done for the benefit of all concerned; and that, under existing circumstances, the captain could not have pursued any other course than that which he had adopted. For the company evidence was adduced to prove that had more zealous exertions been used the ship might have been got off, and could have been repaired so as to continue the voyage; and that there did not exist such a necessity as justified the captain in putting an end to the voyage, and abandoning, as in the case of a total loss. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, thinking the loss to be only an average loss.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The sittings of this Court were resumed on Monday, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, &c.—The Recorder briefly charged the Grand Jury, who then retired, and the Court proceeded to business.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**—*H. Bishop and J. Arnold* surrendered to take their trial upon a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Messrs. Barclay and Co.—The fraud imputed to the defendants was one of rather a singular character, and evinced considerable ingenuity. It was the custom of the firm who prosecuted, to make a charge upon their customers for the casks in which their beer was supplied, and when they were restored, the sum so charged was refunded, the amount being £1 for a barrel, and 15s. for a kilderkin, and it seemed that a good many of the country customers were in the habit of sending their empty casks back through the medium of the Talbot and the New Inn booking offices, in Old Change and the Borough, where the defendant Arnold had been employed as porter, and he consequently was well acquainted with the mode of carrying on this branch of the business of Messrs. Barclay. It seemed that, in August last, Bishop on two occasions brought three casks to the brewery, and he at the same time produced a printed ticket, purporting to come from the booking offices mentioned, on which a charge was made for portage, and the casks were represented to have been sent by three customers, named Phillips, Ottamay, and Elliott; and upon these representations a sum of £2 13s. was given to this defendant. It turned out that the casks were not sent by the persons named, and there was no evidence as to how the defendants got possession of the casks; but it was suggested that as the prosecutors lost a great number every year, and, by reason of their being branded with their name, it would be a dangerous experiment to endeavour to dispose of them in the ordinary manner, the ingenious expedient had been resorted to, in the manner mentioned, of making the prosecutors pay for those casks, of the possession of which some dishonest person had, in the first instance, improperly deprived them. In order to connect the other defendant, Arnold, with the transaction, it was shown that his writing was upon the ticket, and that he had given it to Bishop, and he admitted that he afterwards received part of the money.—The jury, acting upon the impression that Bishop had been made the dupe of the other defendant, acquitted him, and returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Arnold.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year.

## POLICE.

## MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

**CAPTURE AND COMMITTAL OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.**—On Monday, *John Robins, Richard Walsh, and John Davis*, three desperate characters well known to the police, were brought up for final examination, charged with having broken into the West-street Independent Chapel, and stolen therefrom the silver sacramental service, silk surplice, and other property, belonging to John Dean Paul, Esq., and others. The burglary took place on the morning of the 24th of this month. It was first discovered by Mary Ann Ward, a woman appointed to attend to the chapel. Information was immediately conveyed to the police, and two active constables, West, F 106, and Thompson, F 11, were directed to make the requisite investigation. As soon as the constables had inspected the chapel and had made their observations as to the manner in which the robbery had been effected, they at once suspected that Robins and his companions had a hand in it. The constables kept watch about Robins's usual haunts, and in an hour they succeeded in meeting with him and three others coming down High-street. The constables immediately seized Robins and Davis, and a desperate fight commenced. The constables, however, succeeded in apprehending four men—the three prisoners and another man, who was afterwards discharged. In Robins's pockets two silver communion cups were found. In Davis's possession the rest of the plate was found. The constables afterwards proceeded to the lodgings of Robins, 27, Compton-street, and there they found two women in the room occupied by Robins, who had been apparently employed in cutting up the surplice which had been taken from the chapel. The women were also taken into custody; but, as there was nothing against them beyond the fact of finding the remnants of the surplice in the room where they were sitting, they were yesterday discharged. The plate, very much battered, was produced, and identified.—The prisoners declined to make any defence, and were fully committed. *John Robins* was again put to the bar, charged with having committed a second burglary at the White Horse, public-house, Castle-street.—Police constable West said, when he searched Robins's lodgings, he discovered a quantity of cigars of a peculiar make. Knowing that a burglary had recently been committed at the White Horse, he went there, and, on showing the bundle of cigars, they were immediately identified by Mrs. Pope, the landlady, as part of the property which had been stolen from the house on the 4th instant. The burglary, it appeared, had been effected by boring holes with a centre-bit in one of the shutters on the ground-floor window at the back of the house. In Robins's lodgings a centre-bit was found, which had been used, as suspected, to effect the burglary. A large number of skeleton keys was found in Robins's lodgings. Mr. Wilson, cigar maker, Southwark Bridge-road, said he had made the cigars now produced expressly for Mr. Pope. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the charge, and was fully committed.—Mr. Bingham considered great credit was due to the police constables West and Thompson, for the rapidity with which they had brought the charges home to the prisoners.

At Seal, for the last five weeks, upwards of 130 poor families have been supplied with excellent soup through the benevolence of the Marquis Camden.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been a slight increase in the demand for money during the past week, in order to meet the demands arising from the commercial paper falling due on the 4th of March. Fears, however, are generally expressed that the improvement, beginning to display itself in trade, will be retarded by the uncertainty that must pervade all transactions for some time to come, in consequence of the state of affairs in France.

The conflicting rumours circulated through town on Sunday, the hurried arrival of the Duc de Nemours, and Prince and Princess of Sax-Coburg; the uncertainty that prevailed as to the fate of the other members of the Royal Family of France, and the ex-Ministers, joined to the declaration of a Republic by the Parisian populace, produced a scene of excitement and confusion at the opening of the Stock Exchange on Monday that has been rarely, if ever, surpassed. Some time elapsed before any price of Consols could be ascertained. The first quotation registered, was 81½, which was quickly followed by fluctuations as rapid as they were extensive. In the course of the day the following prices were registered, 81½, 83, 81½, 81½, 80½, &c. In consequence of the declaration of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on Monday evening, and the news from France being of a tranquillising and pacific character, Tuesday's market opened with an improvement in prices. The first quotation of Consols, notwithstanding, was a wide one, viz., 81½ to 83. The first transaction was at 83, for Money. This price soon, however, gave way, and 82 to 81½, &c., became the registered prices in succession. The closing quotation was 81½ to 81½. Lord Palmerston's announcement, on Tuesday evening, that the English Ambassador at Paris was in communication with M. de Lamartine, and that every disposition to preserve peace was expressed by the French Government, produced a favourable influence on the market at opening on Wednesday. Consols quoted 83 to 84, but as the day advanced a feeling of doubt as to the power of the Provisional Government to long maintain its control, caused a fall of nearly two per cent.; the last price was 82½, but after business hours 82. On Thursday the market was duller, but more steady, the fluctuations not being so wide. Exchequer Bills have receded, but not in the same proportion as Stock. Notwithstanding the unsettled aspect of foreign affairs, and the probability that a long period must elapse before anything permanent can be anticipated, the public have been large purchasers of Stock. The effect on prices, however, has been neutralised by the heavy speculative sales. On Friday the market was heavy, at the following official quotations:—Bank Stock, 121; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 82; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 82; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 83; Long Annuities, 83; India Bonds under £1000, 5 p.m.; Consols for Account, 82; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 17 p.m.; ditto £500, 11 p.m.; ditto small, 16 p.m.; ditto advertised, 10 p.m. At the close of the week the market fluctuated considerably, notwithstanding the absence of important news from abroad. The Three per Cent Consols were last marked at 82½; the new Three-and-a-quarter per Cent., 82½; the Three per Cents., Reduced, 82; Consols for Account, 82½; Bank Stock, 194 to 191; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 12s. premium. Advances from Havre, on Wednesday, state that, owing to the panic caused by the Revolution, a run for specie had taken place on the branch of the Bank of France, and that that establishment had, in consequence, suspended specie payments, holding, at the time, a portfolio full of first-rate paper. Two of its officers immediately started for Paris, with bills to the amount of 2,000,000, to obtain the necessary supplies. The alarm in Havre appears to be excessive, and the apprehensions entertained of the probable occurrence of financial difficulties in the capital, and in other places, were such as to cause doubts whether the messengers from the branch would be immediately successful.

The resumption of business by Messrs. Dubois's Commercial Bank of Havre is now rendered hopeless. A balance-sheet had just been prepared up to the 15th of February, and arrangements for the restoration of the concern were in active progress when the news of the outbreak in Paris was received. The only efforts of the managers will now be directed towards its liquidation.

The half-year's dividend on the Greek Loan, guaranteed by France and Russia, became due on the 1st of March. Upon the coupons being presented at Messrs. Rothschild's, the holders were informed that, with regard to the French coupons, no day could at present be appointed for the payment.

The Foreign Market shared to its full extent the depression arising from the French Revolution. On Monday, Mexican Stock receded 2 per cent., Russian 8 per cent., and Dutch 5 per cent. Tuesday was settling day, and a scene of great confusion arose, from the announcement of five failures. The parties are Messrs. J. C. McMullen, Hanbury and Wright, Preece, Duffell, and S. Ridge; the suspension was rendered wholly unavoidable by the impossibility, in the existing state of the market, of making arrangements to carry over accounts of any magnitude.

Since this attempted settlement the Market has been heavy, as the following closing rates will show:—Brazilian Bonds, 78; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 3½; Mexican, 14½; Ditto, Account, 14½; Peruvian Bonds, 28; Portuguese Four per Cent., 18½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 13; Ditto, Account, 13; Ditto Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 24; Ditto, Account, 24; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild, 43½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 75; Ditto, Account, 74½.

A panic affected the Share Market at the beginning of the week, and the soundest dividend-paying lines suffered severe depression. At present, however, a better feeling prevails, with the exception of the foreign lines; although small purchases have been made in them, from the temptation of low prices. Sales to any extent could not be effected at the following rates, although they are the last registered quotations:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 22½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14; Caledonian, 30½; Chester and Holyhead, 20; East Anglia, £25, L and E and D, 8; Do., £18, E and H, 6; Do., £23 10s, 3½; Eastern Counties, 13½ x d; East Lancashire, 20; East Lincolnshire, 16½; Great Northern, 5½; Great Western, 96 x d; Do., ½ Shares, 18; Do., New £17, 10; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ½ Shares, 34; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Leeds and Thirsk, 22; Ditto, Preference, 6 per Cent, 6; London and Blackwall, 5½ x d; Ditto, New, No. 2, 1½ dis; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 32; Ditto, Consol. Eighth, 20½; London and North Western, 134 x d; Ditto, Quarters, New, 6; Ditto, Fifths, 9; London and South Western, 50 x d; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 6½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (£10 Pref), 7½; Midland, 10½ x d; Ditto, £50 Shares, 11½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent, 119½; Norfolk, 67 x d; Ditto, Guaranteed 5½ per Cent, 4½; North British, 23; Ditto, Half-Shares, 11½; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; Ditto, Thirds, 1½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7½; Royston and Hitchin, 1½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 21; Ditto, Class B, 1½; Shropshire Union, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 27½; Ditto, No. 3, 9; Ditto, No. 4, 4½; South Wales, 8; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 15½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32 x d; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 30 x d; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 17½ x d; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, 67 x d; Ditto, Preference, 13½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 30½ x d. Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Namur and Liege, 4½ x 1; Northern of France, 5½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Lyons, 2½; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; West Flanders, 1.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—The present week's arrival of English wheat, coastwise, has amounted to only 1540 quarters, chiefly from Essex. To-day the stands were very scantily filled with samples, and the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was very steady, at fully Monday's quotations, and at which a good effect was effected. Fine foreign wheat moved off freely, at extreme currencies, but the middling and inferior kinds were much neglected. Scarcely any barley was on offer. Most kinds were in moderate request, at unaltered prices. Superfine malt was quite as dear. In other kinds, so little was doing that prices were nominal. Oats were in moderate request, at late rates. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were the turn lower. The top price of flour was 46s per 280 lbs.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 1540; barley, 630; oats, 2430. Irish: oats, 2640. Foreign: wheat, 6750; barley, —; oats, 4190 quarters. Flour, 910 sacks; malt, 620 quarters. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 45s; ditto white, 44s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 46s; ditto white, 45s to 46s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto white, 18s to 21s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, 44s to 46s; grey peas, 37s to 41s; mangle, 37s to 41s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 41s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic beans, —s to —s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—Very few transactions have taken place in seeds this week. Prices, however, are mostly supported.

Linsed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 40s; best Irish butter is in fair request, at fully last week's quotations; but other kinds are a slow sale. Carles, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 92s to 95s; Corn, 92s to 96s; Silage, 85s to 88s; Tralee, 86s to 88s; and Waterford, 84s to 90s per bushel. Fine new Dorset butter sells freely, at 108s to 112s per cwt; old qualities are neglected. Fresh, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. The best foreign parcels are firm, at 10s to 11s per cwt for fine Frenchland. 14s per dozen lbs. Superior, as well as at public sale, there is an improved demand for sugars, raw as well as refined, and the quotations have slightly advanced.

**Coffee.**—All kinds are a very slow inquiry, but we have no actual decline to notice in value.

**Rice.**—Carolina and the best qualities of Bengal are quite as dear; but all other kinds are from 5d to 6d per cwt lower.

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**Potatoes.**—The supplies being considerably on the increase, the demand is heavy, at from 100s to 150s per ton.

**Coals (Friday).**—West Hartley, 14s 6d; Adelaide Tees, 16s; Lambson, 17s 3d; Stewart's 17s 3d; Eden Main, 18s 9d per ton.

**Hops (Friday).**—Our market continues to be well supplied with hops of last year's growth the demand for which is in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the quotations have a downward tendency. In old hops we have no transactions to notice: Sussex pockets, £2 13s to £2 14s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £3 7s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £3 8s per cwt.

**Smithfield (Friday).**—The supply of English-fed beasts on sale in to-day's market was very small, and of but middling quality; still, however, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, Monday's prices. There were on offer 154 oxen and calves, 820 sheep, and 47 calves from Holland, as also, 219 horned and polled Scotch from Aberdeen and Dundee. Prime Down sheep—the number of which was limited—moved off steadily, at fully last week's quotations. In all other breeds, exceedingly little business was doing, at our quotations. For calves, the inquiry was steady, and the currencies were well supported. Pigs were a slow sale, but not cheaper. Milk cows sold slowly, at from £14 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d, large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; suckling calves, 20s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 21s each; beasts, 73s; cows, 14s; sheep, 27s; calves, 19s; pigs, 20s.

**Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday).**—We had a very inactive demand to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; inferior, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling, ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime, ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; veal 1s 3d to 1s 5d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HENBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Murray Dodd, Esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New South Wales.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Rev. William Abish Newman, Master of Arts, to be Chaplain for Cape Town, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Angus Logan to the church and parish of Tongue, in the Presbytery of Tongue and county of Sutherland, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Hugh McKenzie, late Minister thereof, to the Gaelic church of Cromarty.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, FEB. 25.

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edward Burney to be one of h Royal Highness's Chaplains.

CROWN-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

**MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.**

Borough of Devises: Lieut-Col J B B Estcourt, of Estcourt, in the county of Gloucester, in the room of W H L Bruges, Esq, who has accepted the Office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Berwickshire North British Militia: T Shalpy, Junior, Esq, to be Captain, viz J Tringle.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 26.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Greenwood, of Skipton, in the county of York; Thomas Charles Augustine Brine, of Wimborne Minster, in the county of Dorset; and Henry Jubb, of Herringthorpe, near Rotherham, in the county of York to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

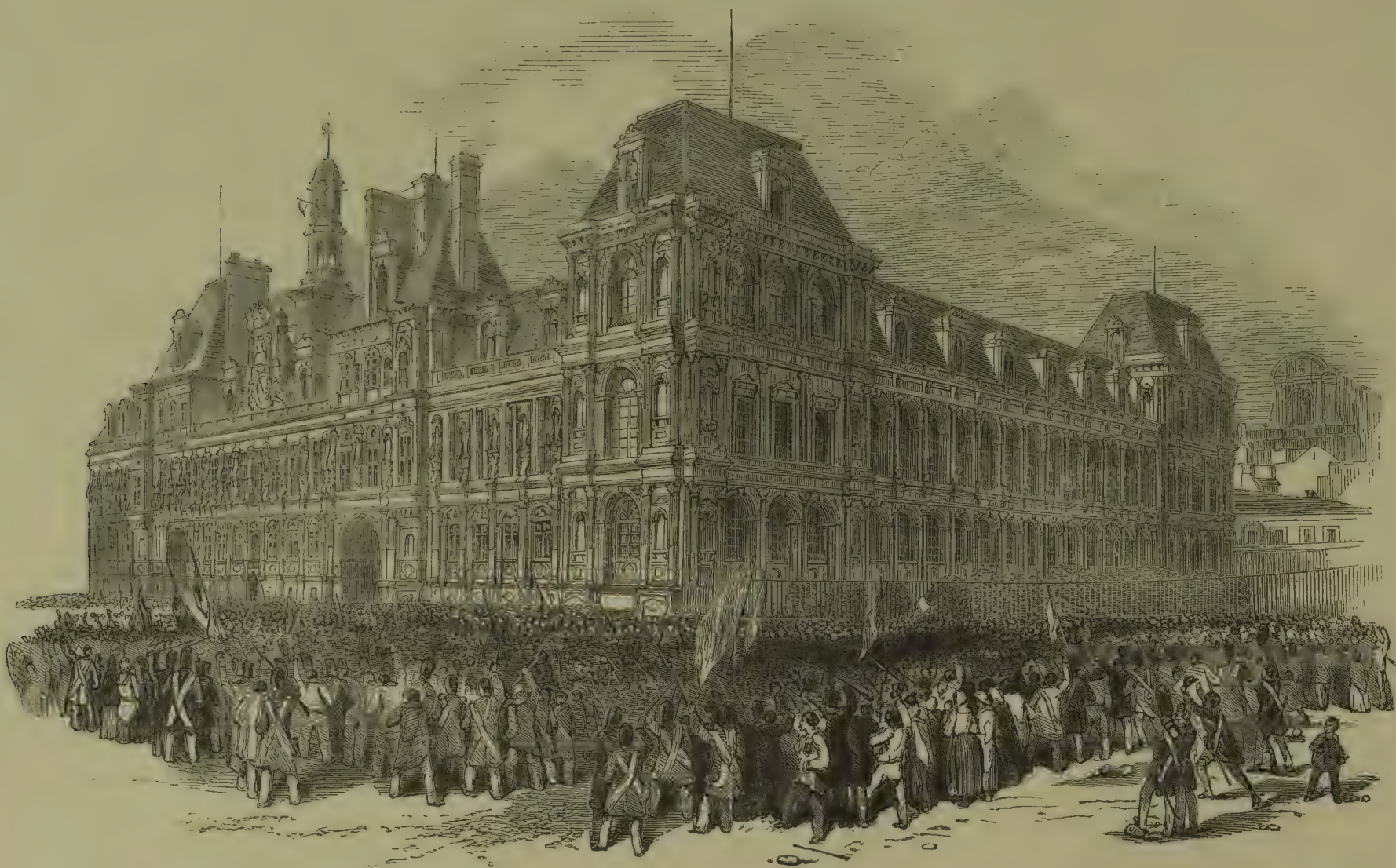
BANKRUPTS.

W HURST, jun, Baker-street, Bagnigge-wells-road, licensed victualler. D ROSS and E TATHAM, Union-street, Smithfield, hat manufacturers. G F ARNOLD, Apsley Grove, Bedfordshire, carpenter. C T CHAPMAN, Cambridge, livery-stable-keeper. J L KENNARD, King-street, Snow-hill, dealer in corals. J ATKINS, West Coates, wine merchant. J L LAMMAN, Smithfield, ironmonger. W WOOD, Waddington, Lincolnshire, licensed vintner. J D HAWKESFORD, Bilston, Staffordshire, iron-founders. W F CHAPMAN, Worcester, coach factor. J LEWIS, Hereford, mercer. T B SHUTTLEWORTH, Sheffield, brush maker. J SANKER, Birkenhead, blacksmith. W H GAINES, Liverpool, wine merchant. G WILKINS, Bristol, builder. S BENNETT, Bristol, tea and coffee. W CAIKER, Exeter, ironkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JISTEEL, Sanghar, merchant. F BORLAND, Glasgow, merchant. A RICHARDSON, North Berwick, farmer. G CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, cattle salesman. T DUNN, Port Dundas, wood merchant. W PAUL, Edinburgh, accountant. G BROWNLEE, Mid Calder, merchant. J BROWN, New Monkland, Glasgow, baker. J and A





LAMARTINE ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

(Continued from page 151.)

empties the Crown lands from the severe provisions of that enactment; but, although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Crémieux's parliamentary career has been one of the most important and honourable; and, in short, he was a leading member of the Opposition.

#### "ARMES DONNEES"—"MORT AUX VOLEURS!"

This pair of Illustrations shows two of the methods adopted by the people during the struggle—one for furnishing themselves with arms, and the other for enforcing respect to property. In the first case, persons knocked at the doors of the houses in the streets, which, being opened, they cried "Have you any arms?" If the answer were "Yes," Then give them," was the rejoinder. The collectors then wrote on the doors, "On a donné les armes," so that the inmates of the house might not be applied to a second time.

In the second case, the inscription, "*Mort aux Voleurs*" ("Death to

Thieves!"), was written in various parts of the palaces, to save the property from plunder. Several instances of this severe justice of the people being carried into execution are recorded in the Narrative.

#### SCENE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The Hôtel de Ville hitherto has been the seat of the Provisional Government; here their proclamations and other documents have been issued.

On Saturday, the second day of the Republic, the front of the Hôtel presented the very animated picture in our Illustration. M. de Lamartine is there proclaiming to the people, on the part of the Government, the Republic, in the form given in the Narrative.

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris had subscribed 20,000*fr.* for the relief of the wounded and the indigent classes.

The *Courrier Français* says that "M. Jollivet, deputy for the Ile-en-Vilaine, who had left his residence in the Rue St. Florentin on Thursday, intending to go to the Chamber, had not been heard of for four days; but that on Sunday, at eight o'clock, in consequence of an anonymous note to the Commandant of the Tuileries, search was made near the Pont Tournant, and his body was found under a heap of sand with those of two workmen. He had received a ball under the right armpit. His watch, his medal as deputy, and his pocket-book, containing his papers and cards, were found upon him untouched." The other journals speak of the disappearance of M. Jollivet, but contain nothing to confirm the above announcement of his death.

We are happy to hear, from a quarter upon which we can place reliance, that the EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH ARE IN SAFETY, though we have not authority to remove the mystery resting upon their "whereabouts."—*Globe*.

We hear it reported that M. Guizot is among the arrivals in London.—*Globe*.



"ARMES DONNEES."—(ARMS GIVEN UP.)



MORT AUX VOLEURS.—(DEATH TO THIEVES!)



## ALMS FOR THE WOUNDED.

In various parts of the city houses were opened for the reception of the wounded, for whose relief alms were received at the door, in boxes (*trones*) placed there for the purpose, whilst conveyances were sent in all directions to levy similar contributions. Over the door of each receiving-house was inscribed *Ambulance* (temporary hospital); whilst the national flag waving over the door, and the placard inscribed "*République Française*," denoted the official character of the establishment.

## THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

The public anxiety to obtain the latest news of the progress of the Revolution, as might be expected, has led to an immense demand for the journals, daily and weekly, in the metropolis. Their sales have exceeded the usual numbers by many thousands; and, in several cases, premiums have been given for early copies. The Engraving is no exaggeration of the anxiety we have characterised; nor will it be questioned when the immense importance of the event is taken into consideration. It shows the publishing office of the *London Telegraph* daily paper, two doors east of St. Dunstan's Church.

## VOLUNTEER NATIONAL GUARD.

This sketch from the life portrays one of the Volunteer National Guards on his new duty as sentry. Of course, there has not been time to regulate the uniform: he wears a blouse, and the labourer's flat cap;



NATIONAL GUARD.—A VOLUNTEER.—SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

and is armed with a cavalry sword, large pistol, and musket and bayonet.

## THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

Several members of the ex-Royal Family of France have arrived in this country. Amongst them the Duke de Nemours, who reached London on Sunday evening at about 8 o'clock by the South-Eastern Railway. He was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg (Princess Clementine). The Duke on his arrival at Hertford House (the French Embassy) seemed greatly dejected, as he was evidently suffering from excessive fatigue; and we regret to say, from their escape from the French capital having been the act of a moment, not the slightest luggage was brought, so that in fact none of the fugitives possessed a change of garment.

The Countess de Jarnac, the Count Louis de Noailles, and M. de Rabaudy, were assembled in the vestibule to receive the Duke de Nemours and the unfortunate individuals accompanying that Prince.

The Duke was waited on, immediately after his arrival at the Embassy, by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Baron Fritsch and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Albert were instantly conducted to the saloon of the Embassy. The meeting was deeply affecting, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg being painfully overcome by her feelings. The Count and Countess de Jarnac were alone present at the distressing interview, the Royal Equerries being within call in an ante-room.

On taking their departure from Paris, the Duke de Nemours went by one route and the Duchess (cousin of the Prince Consort) by another, intending to meet or join the same road at a place appointed. It was not discovered till the Duke reached the coast that the Duchess had not preceded him. It appears now that she was unfortunately left behind.

The Prefect of Paris arrived in London, also on Monday, from Paris, having made his escape from the capital on Thursday night.

The Duke de Montebello, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and of course member of the Cabinet under M. Guizot, arrived on Saturday in London, and is staying with the Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, at their residence in Chesham-place. The Duke escaped with little difficulty, but in a state of comparative destitution, having scarcely any clothing.

The Duchess de Coigny, a member of the house of Stair, and consequently a Scotch lady, arrived in Dover-street on Saturday, from Paris, having escaped over the walls surrounding the capital. We learn the Duchess assumed the disguise of a servant. The gallant Duke remains in Paris.

On Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Embassy, and had a long interview with the Duke de Nemours and his Royal relatives.

While the Duchess was at the Embassy, the reigning Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived from Buckingham Palace to pay a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

It is understood that the object of the visit, both of the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, was to express her Majesty the Queen's desire that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg should make Buckingham Palace their home during their stay in this country.

At half-past eleven o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg left the Embassy, in Count Jarnac's carriage, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to pay a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses remained at the Palace until after one o'clock.

The youngest daughter of the Duke de Nemours and the three children of the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg were subsequently conveyed to Buckingham Palace, where they will remain for the present.

At a quarter to four o'clock, the Duchess de Montpensier arrived at the Embassy from the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Her Royal Highness parted from the King and Queen very shortly after they left Paris, and, under escort of a confidential friend of the Duke de Montpensier, made the best of her way to Boulogne. At Abbeville the Duchess had a very narrow escape, having been recognised and attacked by the mob. Her Royal Highness only escaped by taking refuge in the house of a gentleman, from the rear of which she afterwards escaped, and ultimately reached Boulogne, from which port she crossed on Sunday.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the Duchess de Nemours, with her youthful children, and the Duke de Montpensier, arrived at Southampton from Havre, and were in the course of the day conducted to town by the two *attachés* of the French and Belgian Legations. The Royal fugitives are at present staying at East Sheen, at the villa of Mr. Bates, father-in-law to M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador.

Madame Guizot (an octogenarian), the mother of the ex-Minister, and his two daughters, accompanied by M. Ignace Plichon, Avocat à la Cour Royale, have also arrived in London.



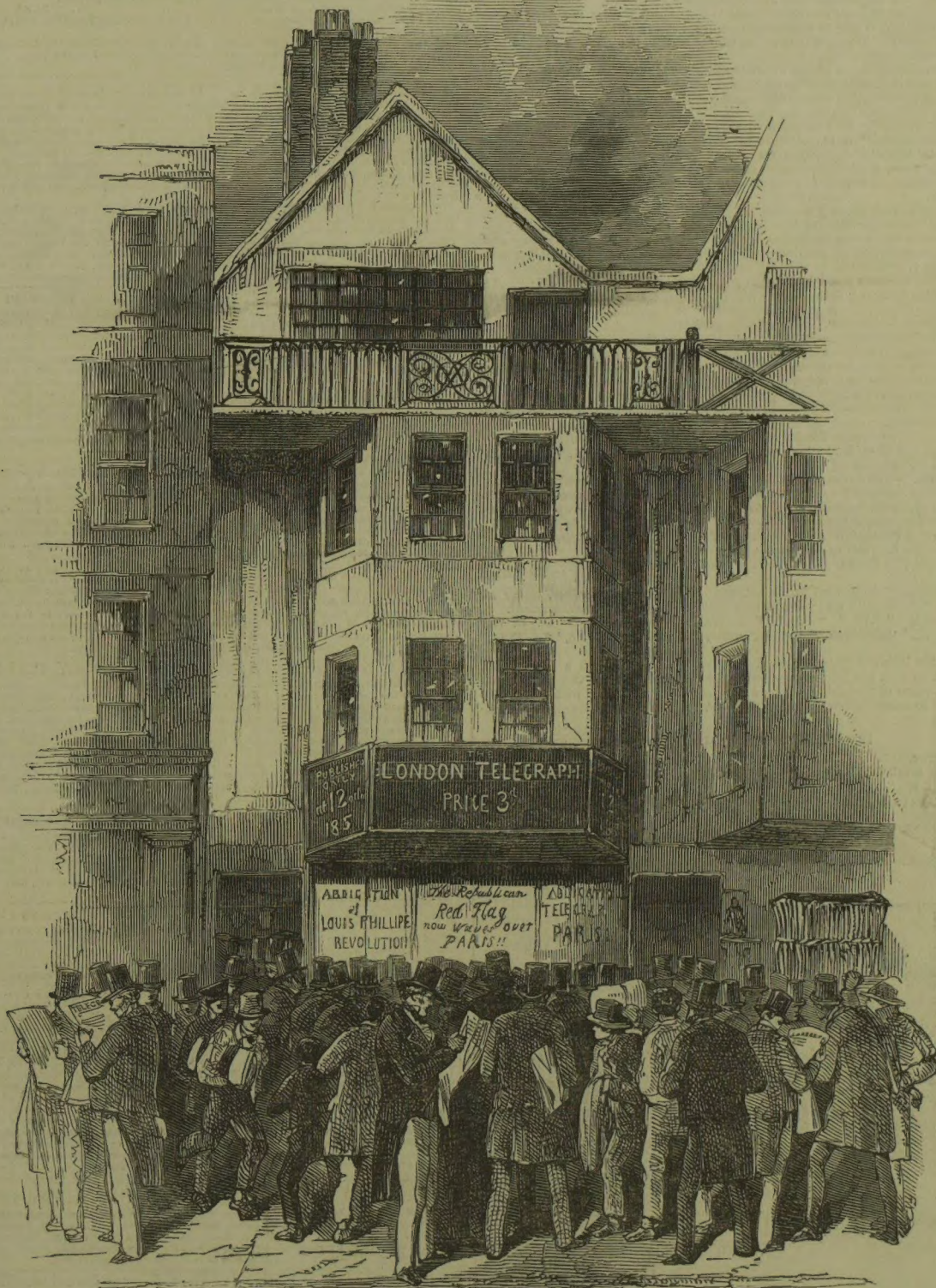
BEGGING ALMS FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg left the French Embassy on Monday evening for Buckingham Palace, there to take up their residence.

The complimentary calls at the Embassy were exceedingly numerous during the day, commencing from an early hour in the morning.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback at half-past 1 o'clock.

His Grace, on alighting, was met by the Count de Jarnac, with whom he remained closeted for some time. His Excellency Baron Brunow reached the Embassy at the same moment with the noble and gallant Duke, and joined in the conference which followed. The absence of his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours at Buckingham Palace deprived the Duke of Wellington of the opportunity of paying his personal respects. The noble and gallant Duke was how



RUSH FOR THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS.



ever, most particular in his inquiries after his Royal Highness, and, we understand, expressed great anxiety as to the fate of the King.

Among the members of the corps diplomatique who called and left their names at Embassy also on Monday were:—His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Viscountess de Moncorvo, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, M. Tacon, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; the Chevalier Ribeiro, Secretary to the Portuguese Legation; M. de Sarmiento, Attaché to the Legation; M. Diaz, Secretary to the Spanish Legation; the Attachés to the Spanish Legation, &c.

The members of the nobility who called during the day included the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Mary and Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Countess of Mansfield and the Ladies Murray, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl and Countess Delaware, the Earl Spencer, the Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Charlotte, Albreda, and Dorothy Wentworth Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Jersey, the Countess of Gainsborough and Lady Catherine Noel, the Countess Dowager of Verulam, Viscount and Viscountess Beresford, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Dillon, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Lady Brougham and Lady Malet, Lady Anne Mackenzie, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Colchester, Lady Rodd, and Miss Rodd, Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, Sir Stratford Canning, Sir Harry and Lady Verney, Sir James and Lady Graham and Miss Graham, Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford, Sir Frederick and Lady Thesiger, Sir F. Waskett Myers, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. W. C."—Your Problem is neat, but very easy. With regard to the solution of Problem No. 213, a Correspondent suggests that Black's escape at his second move to K 3d may be obviated, and mate still be given in the stipulated number of moves, as follows:—

1. B takes P (ch) P takes B 3. Q to Q R sq (ch) Q takes Q (best)  
2. R to K B 2d Q to K Kt 8th 4. R to K B 5th (ch) K takes R  
(best) 5. Kt checkmates

"T. R."—Your former letter was not received. You are right, it appears to us, with regard to Problem 213.

"W. P. N."—See our reply above to "C. W. C." You will find the variation of the King's Bishop's gambit, to which you allude, is treated of in last month's number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"F. G. R."—All the back numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," we believe, are obtainable. Apply to the publisher, Mr. Hurst. If you will send the position referred to, a solution shall be given.

"M. O. N."—They shall be examined. In future be good enough to distinguish the colour of the men, simply by adding the initial letter "W" for White, and "B" for Black. Your mode of indicating it is sure to lead to mistake.

"Tyro."—The King cannot move out of check by casting.  
"An Old Subscriber."—The "Chess-Player's Hand-book," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

"Ignoramus."—You may claim a third Knight, or Queen or Rook, or any other piece.

"Edipus."—There is but one solution to the Enigma No. 272, and that you have not hit upon. No. 276 is right. Your Problem shall be looked to.

"Q. Q."—The third move is obviously Q to her 4th, or Kt to K B 3d, dependent on Black's play.

"E. G. M."—The Pawn takes in passing precisely as if the adverse Pawn had moved one square only. You quite mistake our meaning in supposing we stated otherwise. The law respecting a plurality of Queens is universally adopted in this country, and by the players of France and Germany.

"M. N."—See our notice above, to "E. G. M."

"T. S. S."—In the position given the Black King is stalemated.

"Query."—Two or more Pawns advanced to their eighth squares may be exchanged for Queens. It is easy to distinguish them from other Pawns, by putting a paper crown on each. The other question we cannot answer, not being acquainted with the game.

"R. R."—Willingly. It always affords us pleasure to promote the interests of the game; and to further the progress of young players on their first initiation.

"T. M. G."—Beautiful exceedingly. Let us have the companion to it, by all means.

"Woodstockiensis."—We must disclaim the connection of master and pupil which "Woodstockiensis" would establish. It is as a matter of courtesy only, that we are at the trouble of replying to his queries, and we have a right to expect, at least, that they shall be conveyed in gentlemanly language. In the Problem sent, the Black King is already in check with the adverse Queen; and the solution is scanning.

"A Novice."—Your enquiry was mislaid. What was its purport?

"G. Y. H."—See our notice to "C. W. C."

"Eva."—The match by correspondence with Amsterdam may be said to have commenced, inasmuch as the members of the Amsterdam Club have sent their first move, which is, 1. P to Q 4th.

"H. H."—Andersen's beautiful Problem is solved thus:—1. R to K B 3d; 2. B to Kt 5th; 3. B to Q B 6th—mate; or, 3. B to Q B 4th—mate, according to Black's play.

"Rufa Terra."—Too easy. Your solution is right.

"R. F. H."—Burmahore.—Always acceptable. The Problem is more curious than entertaining. Can you not favour us with one or two by the same master, which are simply natural end-games, unclogged by stipulations, that violate the principles of Chess. Your own stratagems were duly received, and a solution shall be made from them, as you wish.

"W. H. S."—Bellary.—The Indian games shall appear shortly. Many thanks for your attention.

"C. H. S."—New York.—The promised volume is not obtainable in this country.

"James."—"E. G. D."—"M. P."—"S. S."—"F. S."—"Eva."—"V. et V."—"J. H. B."—Sherborne—"W. A. B." are correct.

"Sopraccita."—There is no flaw in Enigma No. 273. Look at it again.

"A German Amateur."—It does not appear to us that Black has much advantage over his opponent, whose threat of stalemate is very difficult to parry without the loss of the attacked Knight.

"S. P. Q."—Is thanked for his suggestions.—There are great difficulties in the way of giving the Enigmas as he proposes.

"Pamphlet."—There is but one mode of solving Problem No. 212; viz. that we published.

"Brighionians" is referred to the solution of No. 213, given above, under the initials "C. W. C." He must send us a copy of the Enigma he wishes solved.

"Solutions by "T. R.", "Ada", "C. W. C.", "W. P. N.", "W. G. C.", "F. G. R.", "Ambulator", "A. D.", "Gand", "Sopraccita", "Lith", "S. P. Q.",

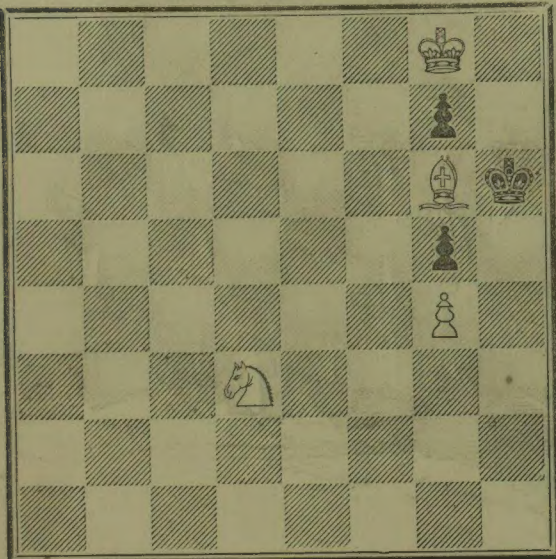
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 214.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K R 6th (ch) P takes Kt 4. Q to K B 5th (ch) Q to K 4th  
2. Q to K R 7th (ch) K to his 3d 5. P to K 4th (ch)—Mate  
3. B to Q 5th (ch) K takes B (best)

### PROBLEM NO. 215.

By HERR HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first gives mate in four moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 281.—By C. E. R.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at Q 7th K at his 4th Kt at Q 5th P at Q B 4th  
R at K B 7th Kt at K 6th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 282.—By the Same.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at his 2nd K at K 5th B at K B 8th and Q B 4th  
R at K B 7th Ps at K 3d, Q 5th, P at Q B 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 283.—By the Same.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
K at Q sq K at Q B 5th Kts at K 4th and Q 5th  
R at Q R 2d R at Q R 5th Q 5th Ps at Q Kt 7th and Q R 6th  
B at Q B 2d B at Q Kt 4th P at K 3d

White to play, and mate in four moves.

**PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.**—The following papers were issued on Monday, pursuant to order of the House of Commons.—A return of the application of the sum of £600,000 borrowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, under the Act 6 and 7 Viet. c. 37, &c. Return of the number of persons confined in the gaols of Great Britain and Ireland for offences against the revenue laws. A copy of the correspondence between Mr. J. J. Frost and the Commissioners of Customs, &c., relating to the importation of 300 bales of Manila hemp, from Cadiz, in Nov. 1847.

**EXPLOSION.**—THREE LIVES LOST.—At a few minutes before eight o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a boiler exploded at the cotton-mill of Mr. Richard-Walker, Blue Pitts, near Rochdale. The end of the boiler was blown out, and three persons were killed almost instantaneously. Two others were seriously injured, and one of them was dying. The roof of the engine-house house was blown off, and the building considerably damaged. The engineer and tender were two of the killed. Mr. Walker's mill has not been long erected, and the probability is that the boiler was nearly new.

**A POACHER SHOT.**—On Sunday morning an affray took place in the township of Leagrime, near Stonehurst, between Henry Greenwood, gamekeeper for John Welds, Esq., and two poachers, which resulted in the death of one of the latter. The following are the facts:—At about a quarter before three o'clock, Greenwood, the gamekeeper, heard the report of a gun near his house, and immediately rose, dressed himself, and proceeded to the place whence the report had come. He came up, near Mr. Weld's house, with two men, one of whom carried a gun; on demanding their names, the men attacked him. One of them, named Marat Newport, struck the keeper with the butt-end of his gun, the stock of which broke, and caused the discharge of the contents of the barrel into Newport's bowels, which resulted almost in immediate death.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public in general, that the SEASON will COMMENCE

On TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848. Commencing TUESDAY, MARCH 7, and Terminating SATURDAY, AUGUST 19. The following are the Terms for the Season:—

BOXES.		
Grand Tier	..	250 Guineas.
First Tier	..	200 "
Second Tier	..	150 "
Third Tier	..	100 "
Fourth Tier	..	75 "
STALLS.		
Pit Stalls	..	35 Pounds.
Box Stalls	..	25 "
Admission to the Pit, nightly	..	8 Shillings.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that they have succeeded in effecting a very great improvement in those portions of the Theatre called last Season the Amphitheatres; the lower compartment has now been converted into Box Stalls, and the two upper into one extensive Amphitheatre, capable of accommodating upwards of 600 persons.

Admission to the Amphitheatre, nightly .. 2s. 6d.  
The Performances will commence at Half-past Eight o'clock on Tuesdays, and at Eight precisely on the Saturdays.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office (corner of Bow-street and Hart-street); and at the principal Libraries and Musicellers.  
The Box-office is now open from Eleven till Five o'clock.

### THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE.

NATIONAL DES CHAMPS ELYSEES DE PARIS, under the direction of Mons. DEJEAN, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY next, March 6.—Nombres des principaux Artistes: Messieurs P. Loisset, Newsome, A. Nief, Carl Berg, Ducos, Wehle, Lambert, C. Siegrist, B. Siegrist, Andre, Bassin, Novil, A. Siegrist, P. Siegrist, F. Siegrist, G. Gaudier, A. Gaudier, Hermans, Montero, F. Hidalgo, Guillaume, R. Gaudier, J. Gaudier, Comiques (Clowns): M. Auril, M. Leclair, M. Aniol, M. Mademoiselle Caroline, Mathilde, Bruloy, Amagila, Rachel, Maria Anato, C. Ducos, F. Stanley, P. Anato, E. Lambert, Florentine, L. Anato; Mesdames Newsome and Ducos. M. Adolphe Francoini, dirigent tous les Exercices Equestres.

Dress Circle, 5s; Boxes, 3s; Arena (in the Pit and on the Stage), 2s; First and Second Gallery, 1s. Second Price, at Nine o'clock.—Dress Circle, 2s 6d; Boxes, 1s 6d; Arena, 1s. No second price to the Galleries. Private Boxes, First Tier, 1s.; Second Tier, 10s 6d.

Tickets and Private Boxes can be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre; at Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; Sams's, St. James's-street; Andrews, Bond-street; at Craner and Co.'s, Regent-street; Chappell's, Oliver's, and other Musicellers, and at Julien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commences at Eight.

### FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MON-

DAY next, MARCH 6, a favourite Piece, in which Mlle. NATHALIE will perform: after which will be produced a new original Comedie de Salon, in one act, entitled L'IMPUDENCE: the principal characters by Messrs. Gaudier, Focher, Montand, St. Marie, Mlle. NATHALIE, &c. With other Entertainments. The following successful Pieces, entirely new to this country, are in preparation, and will be produced during Mlle. NATHALIE's Engagement.—LE GANT ET L'EVENAIL and LE DERNIER AMOUR. Mr. Mitchell has the honour to announce that M. LAFont will shortly commence his Engagement, and will perform in the new plays of UN MOUSQUETAIRE, L'ESPIRIT, LA DERNIERE CONQUETE, and other pieces recently received at the Theatre des Varietes. And immediately after Easter, M. ACHARD and Mlle. DESIRE (of the Theatre du Gymnase) will appear for a limited number of representations.—Boxes, Stalls, and (Tickets may be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Triumphant Success of the new Gorgeous Spectacle.—On MONDAY, March 6th, the new Magnificent

Equestrian Spectacle, THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, a Faery Tale of Ancient Grandeur, with all its new and costly Apparatus, in which nearly one Hundred Female warriors will appear: Ismael-Ben-Jaid, Mr. Wm. West; under whose auspicious direction the Spectacle has been produced, a brilliant routine of SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. One act, closing with the Musical Farce of THE TURNPIKE GATE. Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.—ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PANORAMA

OF PARIS, and FINAL CLOSE OF LONDON BY NIGHT.—A Grand Panoramic View of Paris having been for some time in preparation, the Committee have determined to complete the same with all possible speed; but, to prevent disappointment to the Public, the celebrated Picture of London by Night will be continued a short time longer during the Afternoon and Evening. Hours of Exhibition from 11 till 5, and from 7 till half-past 10.

Admission, 2s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

### LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—CROSBY HALL.—On

Wednesday, March 8, LOVE will resume his Annual Lent Entertainments. He will present, for the first time in Crosby Hall, an Entertainment on a novel construction, with entirely new and appropriate Mutative Costumes and Apparatus throughout, entitled "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing, or the Bitter Bitten," with Love's Lenten Luminations, and other Entertainments, which are expressed in the Bill. Welsh harp, Roberts; pianoforte, H. S. May.—On Monday, March 6, LOVE will appear in the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington, in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs; a Lecture on Peculiarities of Character, and other Entertainments.—Thursday, March 9, at Kensington.—Tuesday, March 14, at Croydon.—Thursday, March 16, at Edmonton.—Thursday, March 23, at Woolwich.—Thursday, March 30, at Waltham.—Begin each evening at Eight.

### SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street

Within.—The SIXTH SERIES of these PERFORMANCES will take place on Monday, March 6th; Tuesday, March 21st; Monday, April 17th; Friday, April 24th. Misses Birch, Rainford, Steele, Poole, and Cubitt; Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Ronan, and Macdon, are engaged, with a vocal and instrumental band. Tomorrow, Monday, March 6th, a Grand Morning and Evening Performance, with Raffaele, delineating the most celebrated works of this great Master—for this Morning and Evening only—in which Madame Warton will sustain a new series of personations; and in the Second Part will appear in her original personations of Venus, Sappho, Innocence, Lady Godiva, &c. &c.—Morning Performance at Three o'clock; Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

### WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANSANTES, Princess's Concert-

Rooms, MONDAY, MARCH 6, and every Monday. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady every day during the season. Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C. M. Corrie. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commence at eleven, conclude at three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

### EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—VOS MAITINO'S

celebrated Altar-piece, THE MAGNIFICUS, RUBENS, DOMENICHINO, TITIAN, and other Pictures and Sketches, from the Collection of a Gentleman. Open from Eleven till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling.

### MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA, Leicester-square.—

Increased success of LADY GODIVA, from E. Landseer's R.A., forthcoming picture. This truly magnificent production is hailed with acclamations of delight by Crowded Audiences, and pronounced unanimously by the Public Press to be the chef-d'œuvre of Madame Warton's inimitable personal management. Tomorrow, Monday, March 6th, a Grand Morning and Evening Performance, with Raffaele, delineating the most celebrated works of this great Master—for this Morning and Evening only—in which Madame Warton will sustain a new series of personations; and in the Second Part will appear in her original personations of Venus, Sappho, Innocence, Lady Godiva, &c. &c.—Morning Performance at Three o'clock; Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

### RECEIVING LETTER-OFFICE.—Parties resident in Eng-

land or Abroad can have their letters addressed to the British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Office, 21, Catherine-street, Strand, where they will be kept with care until called for, or punctually transmitted by post, on payment of 1s. for registration, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions and advertisements received for every English and Continental paper published, complete lists of which can be had of each, price 6d., postage free.

### IDROBOLIC HATS.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-

street, corner of Vigo-street, London, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, patentees for the application of valves and air-conductors to hats. This invention consists of a valve which is placed in the crown of the hat, giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a grooved apparatus, forming a series of small channels, in the back part of the leather lining, by which air is admitted. The Idrobolic Hat possesses the following advantages:—the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer; the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration; imperviousness to grease; the freedom of the hand of the hat; extreme lightness, coolness, and durability; and, lastly, the acknowledged comfort to all who suffer from headache, or who are in the habit of taking violent exercise.—Johnson and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street and Griffith and Johnson; 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

### PALE BITTER ALE, from the UNION BREWERY.

Lambeth-walk.—Messrs. CHAPMAN and Co. are sending out a beautiful article of this description for the use of Private Families, in cases of 9 and 15 gallons, at 7s. 6d. and 15s.

### CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of

the highest quality: choice Old Pale at 60s.; and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Champagne, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-Flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen. Excellent Dinner ditto, at 28s. per Dozen.—33, Bishopsgate-street Within.

### BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per case of

Six Bottles, the same as distilled for her Majesties' Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and, as such, defies all competition.

HENRY BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

### COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES.

By Mr. BEARD, Sole Patentee of the Daguerreotype, at 88, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.

### ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and

DINING-ROOM.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Candlesticks, Inkstands, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, Watchstands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

### NUMBER NINE, POULTRY.—HENRY WITHERS,

SHIRT MAKER, supplies an excellent quality of SHIRT, at 5s. 6d.; a finer quality at 6s. 6d.; and the best at 7s. 6d. The bodies are of durable long cloth; the fronts, wristbands, &c., of the best golden fax linen, and the needlework the neatest and strongest possible.—Henry WITHERS, 9, Poultry.

### "OH how very comfortable!" exclaim all who sit in the

NEW MEDICAL EASY CHAIR, quite an essential to Invalids. Price, cushioned completely, 14s. to 40s., according to size or quality.—JOHN INGRAM and SONS, manufacturing upholsterers, 29, City-road, Finsbury.

### NEW and FASHIONABLE COMBS.—PROUT, Brush and

Comb Maker, No. 229, Strand, solicits the attention of ladies purchasing to his splendid and varied STOCK of Fashionable COMBS, the largest and most complete in the metropolis: it includes all the newest designs in the most beautiful colours, of workmanship not to be surpassed.—229, Strand, near Temple-bar.

### NOVELTY.—THE D'AUMALE OPERA CAP, Crochet-

worked, with shaded Berlin Wool, handsomely trimmed with rich satin ribbon and fans of wool: colours scarlet, blue, or crimson. One of the most stylish caps ever invented. Forwarded free by post, on receipt of thirty-eight postage stamps.—DISSERER ROGERS, Manufacturer of Knitted and Crochet Goods, Wholesale and Retail, 101, Borough, London.

### MOTT, Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty, 76, Strand, is

SELLING OFF, for One Month, at Prime Cost, his Large and Beautiful STOCK of the Best and Finest INSTRUMENTS ever manufactured, in order that his NEW PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, which excite the admiration of all good judges, may be more extensively circulated. They must be known to be appreciated.

### PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase

first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.—Packed Free.

### PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES for SALE or HIRE in Town

or Country, and packed free of expense.—G. PEACHEY, by appointment Maker to the Queen, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within.—An assortment of One Hundred CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES, New Scale, 68 Octaves, C to G, for general inspection, at the lowest prices for instruments that really can be warranted; with a variety of Second-hand, in good condition. N.B.—G. PEACHEY'S Extensive Warerooms, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.

### MUSIC EASILY ACQUIRED.—Those Ladies and Gentlemen

who have taste and a good ear for music, but who have not leisure or inclination to learn to play, will find SIMPSON'S DULCET ACCORDION a most melodious musical instrument. Sold at his depot, 266, Regent-street. By the remarkably easy method contained in Simpson's Book of Instructions, price 2s., any persons, although utterly unacquainted with music, are enabled to teach themselves in one evening. The prices of Simpson's Dulcet Accordions are from £1 upwards; common Accordions from 5s. to 15s. N.B. None are genuine unless they have "Simpson, 266, Regent-street," stamped on them. Accordions repaired and exchanged.

### FORD'S ALBANA HANDKERCHIEF for the NECK.

price 4s. 6d. post free 5s.—The Albana Handkerchief is a soft silk handkerchief with a solid single colour border, such as black ground with white, crimson, blue, and green borders; blue grounds with red, orange, white, and hyacinth borders; brown grounds with blue, green, and white borders; green grounds with white, red, orange, and blue borders.—Postage stamps or Post-office Orders payable to Richard Ford, 185, Strand, London, will meet with prompt attention.—Observe, 185, Strand.

### GLOVER'S ENCRE à la Violette.—The Lady's Writing Ink.—

This beautiful preparation, from its exquisite colour resembling the flower whose name it bears, is the most unique and elegant appendage to the fashionable writing desk.—Prepared by Glover, chemist, 19, Goudge-street; and sold in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, by Marlon, 152, Regent-street; Houghton, 30, Poultry; Limbird, 143, Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and all respectable stationers.

### THE LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT.—

Introduced by Mrs. NORTON at her Show Rooms, 72, Strand. Its elegant simplicity combined with novelty and usefulness, will recommend it to all ladies accustomed to equestrian exercise. Every article of Ladies' Under Clothing kept ready made—with a beautiful assortment of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses. The greatest attention given to Wedding Orders and Outfits.—72, Strand, Adelphi.

### THE PREVAILING FASHION in Paris is Black Lace

Florence on Coloured Glacé Silks; there is no doubt that a Dress so elegant and economical will be universal in England. DIXON has a beautiful assortment of the improved make and superior patterns, scarcely discoverable from the real, at very moderate prices. He wishes to attract Ladies' attention to his Royal Mechlin Lace, which has been, and still is, so extensively patronised and worn by her Majesty. DIXON has had the honour of the Queen's commands to furnish the Dresses for the three Royal Princesses, as well as one for her Majesty. This lace can only be procured of DIXON, Lace-maker to her Majesty the Queen, No. 237, Regent-street.

### MOURING.—SELLING OFF.—A Manufacturer's BANK-



BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING

**THE SAFETY CHAIN BROOCH** (patronised by the Queen)  
can be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered direct from the inventors  
H. ELLIS and SON, Exeter, sole manufacturers of Devonshire Silver Ornaments.

**SPOONS, FORKS, &c., in SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER**  
are acknowledged to be the nearest resemblance to sterling silver, at one-twelfth the price. Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, Tea Sets, and every Article for the Table of the most elegant designs. Their Illustrated Catalogue Gratis or Post-free.  
R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post Office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a *Technological Review*.

**WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—T. COX SAVORY**  
and CO. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of a watch.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY**  
and CO'S Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and weights of assay.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY**  
and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully  
inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance  
with the most improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from *other customers*  
in the trade.

Lybriidge Pattern.			Thalia Pattern.		
Strong Silver Tea-pot ..	£10 15 0		Strong Silver Tea-pot ..	£13 0	
Ditto Sugar-basin..	5 14 0		Ditto Sugar-basin..	7 11	
Ditto Cream-jug ..	4 10 6		Ditto Cream-ewer..	5 2	
Ditto Coffee-pot ..	14 10 0		Ditto Coffee-pot ..	16 17	
Complete ..	£36 12 6		Complete ..	£42 10	

**BROOKMAN and LANGDON** beg to inform that portion of the Public who believe that anything can be good which is not new, or that the canals

of a Business can be properly employed in any other way than advertising, that the best Drawing Pencils, which it is possible for well-practised workmen to make from materials purchased without regard to cost, with the benefit of the founder's secret for preparing plumbago, are still to be had at their old-established Manufactory, 28, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square, and of the most respectable Stationers in Town and Country. N.B. A sample dozen may be had in exchange for postage stamps to the value of 6s. 8d.

THE GOLDEN ELEGANT PRESENTS—EVERLASTING  
 GOLD PENS, patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.  
 These pens begin to be used by the most distinguished persons of every  
 every quality requisite for a good pen. They are made of gold, tipped with the hardest nat-  
 mineral alloy known, and have all the smoothness, ease, and elasticity of the quill, with the  
 durability of the diamond. With every pen a perpetual warranty is given against any  
 defect in the pen, and a full refund of the money if it fails in all the  
 pressed for it. Sold by all jewellers, stationers, and cutlers. To ensure good ink, use  
 Mordan's Abtrotion, or Gold Pen Ink.—Manufactory, 6, Goswell-road.

**J. MORDAN AND CO'S Patent EVER-POINTED PENCILS**

**S.** **MORDAN** and **Co.'s PATENT EVER-POINTEE**  
**PENCILS.**—S. M. and Co. CAUTION the public in purchasing this useful article to see that the patentees' name be stamped legibly on the case. A quantity of counterfeiters are constantly pressed on the public as they yield a greater profit to the salesman, but will be found of no value in use. These remarks apply also to S. M. and Co.'s patent leads for replenishing

**FINE ARTS.**—S. MORDAN and CO. beg to inform the public that they are enabled to supply a genuine pure CUMBERLAND LEAD DRAWING PENCIL, without a particle of grit or any other impurity. S. M. and Co. have no hesitation in asserting that such excellent Pencils in every respect far surpass any other product, and in consideration of this, the highest testimonials from all the European and American artists.

engineers have been received. The following is an abbreviated list :-

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E. Westmacott, Esq., F.R.S.	H. C. Wilson, Esq., Director of Government School of Design.
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Fish Kiosk, in Silver (Rodger's and Sons),  
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Silver Plate and China (in wood  
Champagne Glass (Richardson's)  
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Decanter Stoppers, in Silver and Silver Gilt  
"Lord's Prayer" and "Belief," Statuettes  
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Sold by J. CUNDALL, 12, Old Bond-street, and all respectable dealers.  
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THE most appropriate materials, and prevailing styles, a large portion of which are especially adapted for the season.

**SHEARMAN'S, 6, FINSBURY PAVEMENT.**

SEVERAL HUNDRED constantly on view, from the useful ordinary, at s. 11d., 2s. 6d.; Midium, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.; Handsome, 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., up to the richest and most elegant, at 25s. 6d. and 30s. 6d.

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**INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS AND BONNETS, LONG AND SHORT ROBES, and other rich and elegant articles, at the same prices.**

Open and Round Shirts, Trimmed Nursery Baskets and Bassinets, with or without Shells, Blankets, &c., with every other article in BABY LINEN, together with what is usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience in going to various shops when J. W. MOSES is your friend.

A Pamphlet, affording additional information, sent free on receiving a paid letter.

**E. MOSES and SON, TAILORS and HABIT-MAKERS**  
Many tailors I've tried, but I never found one  
In any way equal to MOSES and SON;  
Fit, fashion, and quality, ever are seen

No wonder the Ladies are proud to assume  
Messrs. MOSES and SON'S famous Riding Costume:  
The Habits of MOSES are samples of grace,  
And not a defect can a connoisseur trace.

The New Work, containing a detailed List of Prices, with full directions for Self-Measure

ment, may be had on application, or forwarded " *POST FREE*."

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woolen-drappers, Clothiers, Hosiery, Hatters, Furriers, Boot and Shoe-makers, and Mill and Quilters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minster Lane, between 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London, beg particularly to direct attention that they have no connection with any other House, in or out of London; and those who desire Genuine and Cheap Clothing, should call at, or send to, the Minors and Aldgate, City, London.

**NOTICE**.—This Establishment is closed from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed as usual.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH**.—Price 2s. 6d.—

ronised by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—THOMAS HOWARD SUCCEDANEUM, for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can fill the tooth themselves with ease, and full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 14, Oxford-street; Steele, 4, Strand; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and all the

fine vendors in the kingdom. Mr. Thomas Howard continues to supply the loss of teeth and his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is less expensive than all the others.—Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

**RHEUMATISM AND RUPTURE.**—During the last thirty years Mr. COLES, the Patentee and Sole Inventor of the most simple and effective mode of treating these distressing maladies, has relieved himself and thousands besides from

state of suffering caused to be described. Read Advertisements in "Post Office Directory and all the "Court Guides." Letters on either subject, 2d., at 3, Charing-cross.

**CURE OF FOURTEEN YEARS' COUGH by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**—"Nov. 5, 1847.—I, Thomas Carter, Egmont, Cheshire, had Cough for Fourteen Years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me. Witness, GEORGE H. HOWELL, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool."—"Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and

**INDIGESTION (Dyspepsia)** and its ruinous consequences  
EFFECTUALLY REMOVED by DU BARRY and Co.'s REVALENTA ARABICA  
FOOD.—Eaten like gruel in water, beef soup, mutton or veal broth, it restores speedily, and  
at an expense of only 6d. per day, the digestive organs (the stomach and intestines), however

seriously impaired, to her primitive vigour and healthy activity. In canisters, carefully adapted to all climates, of 4lb. and 10lb., at 11s. and 21s., accompanied with full directions, and a monthly report of the recommendations and practical appreciation of its curative, nutritive, and strengthening virtues, in their own cases, by physicians, clergymen, lawyers, &c., in this country.

EXTRACTS FROM LAST REPORT.

'Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.— . . . Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me.—(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER.

Discovered, grown, and imported by Du Barry and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-ax London. Agents—London: Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street.



## INAUGURATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

This ceremony did not take place until Sunday: the site was the Place de la Bastille, around the base of the Column of July. There were present Arago, Dupont, Marrast, Flocon, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pagès, who proceeded thither from the Hôtel de Ville, and there proclaimed the Republic. The details will be found in the Narrative of the proceedings of Sunday.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(We have much pleasure in acknowledging our obligation for the first half of the annexed Chronology to "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," a work of accredited character.)

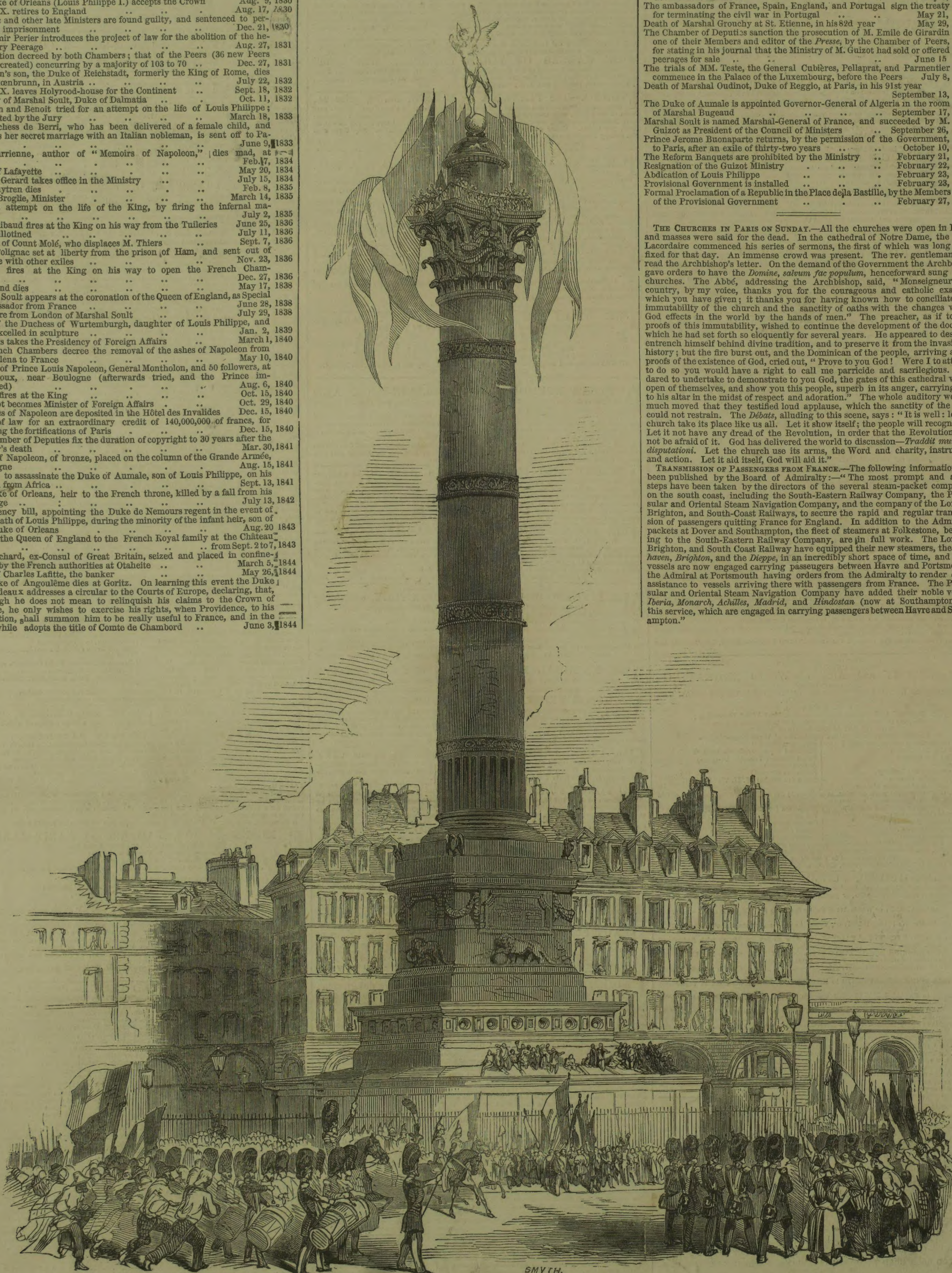
The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and re-construction of the Chamber of Deputies .. .. .	July 26, 1830
Revolution commenced .. .. .	July 27, 1830
Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the National Guard) and the army; they continue three days, till .. .. .	July 30, 1830
Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the Ministry .. .. .	July 30, 1830
The Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe I.) accepts the Crown .. .. .	Aug. 9, 1830
Charles X. retires to England .. .. .	Aug. 17, 1830
Polignac and other late Ministers are found guilty, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment .. .. .	Dec. 21, 1830
M. Casimir Perier introduces the project of law for the abolition of the hereditary Peerage .. .. .	Aug. 27, 1831
Its abolition decreed by both Chambers; that of the Peers (36 new Peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70 .. .. .	Dec. 27, 1831
Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, formerly the King of Rome, dies at Schoenbrunn, in Austria .. .. .	July 22, 1832
Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the Continent .. .. .	Sept. 18, 1832
Ministry of Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia .. .. .	Oct. 11, 1832
Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe; acquitted by the Jury .. .. .	March 18, 1833
The Duchess de Berri, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent off to Palermo .. .. .	June 9, 1833
M. Bourrienne, author of "Memoirs of Napoleon," dies mad, at Caen .. .. .	Feb. 17, 1834
Death of Lafayette .. .. .	May 20, 1834
Marshal Gerard takes office in the Ministry .. .. .	July 15, 1834
M. Dupuytren dies .. .. .	Feb. 8, 1835
Duc de Broglie, Minister .. .. .	March 14, 1835
Fieschi's attempt on the life of the King, by firing the infernal machine .. .. .	July 2, 1835
Louis Alibaud fires at the King on his way from the Tuilleries .. .. .	June 25, 1836
He is guillotined .. .. .	July 11, 1836
Ministry of Count Molé, who displaces M. Thiers .. .. .	Sept. 7, 1836
Prince Polignac set at liberty from the prison of Ham, and sent out of France with other exiles .. .. .	Nov. 23, 1836
Meunier fires at the King on his way to open the French Chambers .. .. .	Dec. 27, 1836
Talleyrand dies .. .. .	May 17, 1838
Marshal Soult appears at the coronation of the Queen of England, as Special Ambassador from France .. .. .	June 28, 1838
Departure from London of Marshal Soult .. .. .	July 29, 1838
Death of the Duchess of Wurtemberg, daughter of Louis Philippe, and who excelled in sculpture .. .. .	Jan. 2, 1839
M. Thiers takes the Presidency of Foreign Affairs .. .. .	March 1, 1840
The French Chambers decree the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France .. .. .	May 10, 1840
Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimeroux, near Boulogne (afterwards tried, and the Prince imprisoned) .. .. .	Aug. 6, 1840
Darmes fires at the King .. .. .	Oct. 15, 1840
M. Guizot becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs .. .. .	Oct. 29, 1840
The ashes of Napoleon are deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides .. .. .	Dec. 15, 1840
Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris .. .. .	Dec. 15, 1840
The Chamber of Deputies fix the duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death .. .. .	Mar. 30, 1841
Statue of Napoleon, of bronze, placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne .. .. .	Aug. 15, 1841
Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Aumale, son of Louis Philippe, on his return from Africa .. .. .	Sept. 13, 1841
The Duke of Orleans, heir to the French throne, killed by a fall from his carriage .. .. .	July 13, 1842
The regency bill, appointing the Duke de Nemours regent in the event of the death of Louis Philippe, during the minority of the infant heir, son of the Duke of Orleans .. .. .	Aug. 20, 1843
Visit of the Queen of England to the French Royal family at the Château d'Eu .. .. .	from Sept. 2 to 7, 1843
Mr. Fritchard, ex-Consul of Great Britain, seized and placed in confinement by the French authorities at Otaheite .. .. .	March 5, 1844
Death of Charles Lafitte, the banker .. .. .	May 26, 1844
The Duke of Angoulême dies at Goritz. On learning this event the Duke of Bordeaux addresses a circular to the Courts of Europe, declaring, that, although he does not mean to relinquish his claims to the Crown of France, he only wishes to exercise his rights, when Providence, to his conviction, shall summon him to be really useful to France, and in the meanwhile adopts the title of Comte de Chambord .. .. .	June 3, 1844

Tangiers bombarded .. .. .	August 6, 1844
The Battle of Islay .. .. .	August 14, 1844
Mogador bombarded and taken .. .. .	August 15, 1844
Peace concluded between France and Morocco .. .. .	September 6, 1844
Evacuation of Mogador by the French .. .. .	September 16, 1844
Amnesty to all political offenders whose sentences, pronounced previously to this year, were to expire before the 1st January, 1847 .. .. .	October 4, 1844
Louis Philippe lands at Portsmouth, for the purpose of visiting her Majesty Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle .. .. .	Oct. 7, 1844
Return of Louis Philippe to France from the port of Dover .. .. .	Oct. 14, 1844
The vote of 14,130,000 francs for the fortifications of Paris carried in the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 227 to 144 .. .. .	May 7, 1845
New Convention signed between France and England for the suppression of the Slave Trade .. .. .	May 29, 1845
Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Pacha of Egypt, visit France .. .. .	Nov. 27, 1845
Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte escapes from the Castle of Ham, in Normandy, disguised as a workman .. .. .	May 26, 1846
Louis Buonaparte, Count of St. Leon, and ex-King of Holland, died of apoplexy at Leghorn. He was 68 years of age .. .. .	July 25, 1846
An attempt is made on the life of Louis Philippe by Joseph Henri, who fires two pistol shots at the King as he is standing with his family in the	

balcony of the Tuilleries to hear the concerts annually given during the fêtes of July .. .. .	July 29, 1846
The Marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta Louisa Maria of Spain is formally announced to the Spanish Cortes .. .. .	September 14, 1846
Formal Protest against the Marriage of the Duke de Montpensier and the Infanta Louisa Maria made by the English Government .. .. .	September 21, 1846
The marriage of the Duke of Montpensier and the Infanta Louisa Maria takes place at the same time as the spouses of the Queen of Spain with Francesco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz, in the palace at Madrid .. .. .	October 10, 1846
The Duke of Bordeaux marries the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Modena, at Bruck, in Styria .. .. .	November 16, 1846
Death of Prince Jules de Polignac, Prime Minister of Charles X. in 1830, at St. Germain-en-Laye .. .. .	March 3, 1847
The French destroy five corvettes belonging to the Cochinchinese, and silence the forts in Turong Bay, for the purpose of avenging the treatment experienced by the French missionaries .. .. .	April 15, 1847
Institution of legal proceedings by the Procureur-Général against M. Teste, ex-Minister of Public Works, and President of the Court of Cassation; General Cubières, ex-Minister of War; and M. Parmentier, Director-in-chief of a salt mine company; for the sale and purchase of Government influence .. .. .	May 3, 1847
The ambassadors of France, Spain, England, and Portugal sign the treaty for terminating the civil war in Portugal .. .. .	May 21, 1847
Death of Marshal Grouchy at St. Etienne, in his 82d year .. .. .	May 29, 1847
The Chamber of Deputies sanction the prosecution of M. Emile de Girardin one of their Members and editor of the <i>Presse</i> , by the Chamber of Peers, for stating in his journal that the Ministry of M. Guizot had sold or offered peerages for sale .. .. .	June 15, 1847
The trials of MM. Teste, the General Cubières, Pellaprat, and Parmentier commence in the Palace of the Luxembourg, before the Peers .. .. .	July 8, 1847
Death of Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, at Paris, in his 91st year .. .. .	September 13, 1847
The Duke of Aumale is appointed Governor-General of Algeria in the room of Marshal Bugeaud .. .. .	September 17, 1847
Marshal Soult is named Marshal-General of France, and succeeded by M. Guizot as President of the Council of Ministers .. .. .	September 26, 1847
Prince Jerome Buonaparte returns, by the permission of the Government, to Paris, after an exile of thirty-two years .. .. .	October 10, 1847
The Reform Banquets are prohibited by the Ministry .. .. .	February 21, 1848
Resignation of the Guizot Ministry .. .. .	February 22, 1848
Abdication of Louis Philippe .. .. .	February 23, 1848
Provisional Government is installed .. .. .	February 23, 1848
Formal Proclamation of a Republic in the Place de la Bastille, by the Members of the Provisional Government .. .. .	February 27, 1848

THE CHURCHES IN PARIS ON SUNDAY.—All the churches were open in Paris, and masses were said for the dead. In the cathedral of Notre Dame, the Abbé Lacordaire commenced his series of sermons, the first of which was long since fixed for that day. An immense crowd was present. The rev. gentleman first read the Archbishop's letter. On the demand of the Government the Archbishop gave orders to have the *Domine, salvum fac populum*, henceforward sung in all churches. The Abbé, addressing the Archbishop, said, "Monseigneur, the country, by my voice, thanks you for the courageous and catholic example which you have given; it thanks you for having known how to conciliate the immutability of the church and the sanctity of oaths with the changes which God effects in the world by the hands of men." The preacher, as if to give proofs of this immutability, wished to continue the development of the doctrine which he had set forth so eloquently for several years. He appeared to desire to entrench himself behind divine tradition, and to preserve it from the invasion of history; but the fire burst out, and the Dominican of the people, arriving at the proofs of the existence of God, cried out, "Prove to you God! Were I to attempt to do so you would have a right to call me parricide and sacrilegious. If I dared to undertake to demonstrate to you God, the gates of this cathedral would open of themselves, and show you this people, superb in its anger, carrying God to his altar in the midst of respect and adoration." The whole auditory were so much moved that they testified loud applause, which the sanctity of the place could not restrain. The *Debats*, alluding to this scene, says: "It is well: let the church take its place like us all. Let it show itself; the people will recognise it. Let it not have any dread of the Revolution, in order that the Revolution may not be afraid of it. God has delivered the world to discussion—*Traddit mundum disputationi*. Let the church use its arms, the Word and charity, instruction and action. Let it aid itself, God will aid it."

TRANSMISSION OF PASSENGERS FROM FRANCE.—The following information has been published by the Board of Admiralty:—"The most prompt and active steps have been taken by the directors of the several steam-packet companies on the south coast, including the South-Eastern Railway Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the company of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railways, to secure the rapid and regular transmission of passengers quitting France for England. In addition to the Admiralty packets at Dover and Southampton, the fleet of steamers at Folkestone, belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, are in full work. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have equipped their new steamers, the *New-haven*, *Brighton*, and the *Dieppe*, in an incredibly short space of time, and these vessels are now engaged carrying passengers between Havre and Portsmouth; the Admiral at Portsmouth having orders from the Admiralty to render every assistance to vessels arriving there with passengers from France. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have added their noble vessels *Iberia*, *Monarch*, *Achilles*, *Madrid*, and *Hindustan* (now at Southampton), to this service, which are engaged in carrying passengers between Havre and Southampton."



PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC. AT THE COLUMN OF JULY.